

六级·真题卷第3套·2024年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence “College provides a great opportunity for students to explore various possibilities and find the right path for themselves.” You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words. You should copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 2024年12月第2套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section B

本部分与 2024年12月第2套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section C

本部分与 2024年12月第2套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

About 23% of the global population lives in absolute poverty. In developing countries there is a low life expectancy, a high infant 26 rate, high levels of unemployment and illiteracy, nutritional levels below acceptable standards and widespread disease with very little or poor quality medical assistance. Others live 27 wealthy and luxurious lives and so the wealth is distributed in a very 28 manner. These are the central problems to questions of charity though charity also includes many other areas such as assisting the elderly.

We all 29 when very rich people pledge to give away most of their billions, but they are usually left with millions to pass on, still much more than most people would expect to earn in their lifetime. Even comparatively 30 salaries in the west are very high when compared globally. Someone on £ 20,000 could easily afford to give away £ 2,000 per year and still have plenty to live on plus some luxuries.

Most people agree that giving to charity is morally 31 but charitable behaviour tends to be regarded as above and beyond the call of duty. Some argue, however, that charitable behaviour is morally required. This means that to fail to behave charitably would be wrong. The majority of arguments in this vein refer to giving

aid to poorer nations but they may also refer to giving time within one's 32 community. Arguments tend to place different requirements on people in different income brackets and 33 entirely people who are merely making ends meet. Some argue that people should all contribute a certain percentage of their earnings. I will 34 together all those arguments that place a moral requirement on people to give to charity, despite the fact that there is wide disagreement as to the 35 of that moral requirement.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) applaud | I) moderate |
| B) casualty | J) mortality |
| C) exclude | K) overt |
| D) extent | L) praiseworthy |
| E) group | M) probe |
| F) hierarchical | N) sceptically |
| G) immediate | O) unequal |
| H) incredibly | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

The Free-Trade Paradox

- A) Trade is one of the policy areas where the hostility that exists between populists(民粹主义者) and classical liberals is most visible. Free-traders point to the undeniable good that tariff-free trade has done for consumers across the world and to the observable alleviation of poverty in corners of the world where previously closed markets have been opened up. Protectionists point to the domestic producers who've paid the price for this globalized economy in the form of lost livelihoods and hollowed-out communities.
- B) The ongoing conservative civil war often degenerates into content-free tribal warfare, but trade is a rare exception. There are substantial, thought-out policy proposals on both sides of the argument.
- C) Consequently, trade as a topic of discussion provides an opportunity for liberals and populists to have a real meeting of minds. Fruitful debates might actually take place in this area, as opposed to the familiar ritual we've become accustomed to of condemnation met with counter-condemnation.
- D) Strange as it might sound, the problem with trade in the modern world isn't a matter of dollars and cents. It's a matter of false consciousness. This observation is bound to set Marxist alarm bells ringing in the minds of some readers, but it was first made by Alexis de Tocqueville in 1840.
- E) Tracking the economic development of mankind from primitive to modern societies, Tocqueville observed a paradox unfolding over the centuries as economic realities and human experience of those realities strayed further and further from each other. In primitive societies, he notes, the division of labor was as yet undeveloped for the most part, requiring each person, family, or tribe to be relatively independent when it came to meeting their own basic material needs. Men built their own dwellings, farmed their own land, tended to their own livestock. This is not to deny that basic forms of trade took place, but, for the most part, our primitive ancestors lived fairly self-reliant, if crushingly poor, lives.

- F) However, the exclusively local and face-to-face nature of economic and political organization in the ancient and prehistoric worlds constantly impressed upon these primitive peoples the uncontrollable reality of others and their needs. As Tocqueville notes, "as soon as a man begins to deal with common affairs in public, he begins to perceive that he is not so independent of his fellow men as he had first imagined, and that in order to obtain their support he must often lend them his cooperation."
- G) At the advent of the modern world, the division of labor spread further and further throughout society. Each person became more and more dependent on others for their basic needs. And yet, robbed of the engagement with our neighbors and with our local communities that our ancestors were forced into by circumstance, we feel ourselves to be more and more independent of one another. As we become more and more dependent on others, we become less and less conscious of our dependence on others. This is the paradox of trade in the modern world.
- H) The false consciousness that this paradox generates causes havoc on the debates we have about free trade. There is scarcely a single commodity in any American household that isn't dependent for its manufacture and sale, through one supply chain or another, on scores of different people spread out across the entire globe. But as Tocqueville already foresaw in 1840, we do not feel dependent on these strangers for our way of life. No sense of the dependence of our own material welfare on their work ever strikes our national consciousness. We rarely contemplate the globalized avenues of free trade with gratitude.
- I) There are two reasons for this. The first, to put it bluntly, is money. Money allows us to purchase the work of others without giving any thought to them as human beings. Unlike our ancestors in their primitive townships, we rarely have to meet face-to-face the people who've invented, built, shipped, or supplied our goods. No relationship has to be built before an exchange can take place. Simply agree on a price, and you can have any goods you wish without taking a second thought for the human being involved on the other side of the transaction. In this way, money makes us feel more independent than we actually are. Each of us senses the hold that it has over our fellows. We know that if we bid highly enough we can buy ourselves out of the time-consuming labor of building relationships. Money is kind of like magic in that way. It gives us a set of rituals to perform and promises that if we do so we'll be able to wield power over others. The illusion is created that having enough money to buy something is the equivalent of knowing how to make it yourself. Gratitude for the anonymous men and women who make up the supply chain rarely makes its way into our consciousness.
- J) Anonymity, in fact, is the second root cause of the free-trade paradox. Modernity has emancipated everyone from the limits of location and community. By and large, when we trade, we trade with strangers; when we vote, we vote for strangers; when we watch, read, or listen to stories, the tellers of the tales are strangers. As opposed to the ancestors Tocqueville compares us to, we do not know the people with whom we have to do, in either the economic or the political sphere. This is simply the shadow side of the miracle of markets, which, for the first time in history, have allowed strangers to look after each other. They've also allowed each of us to live more and more of our lives exclusively as strangers to other people. This is how Tocqueville—rather pessimistically—describes us: Each, standing apart, is like a stranger to the destiny of others; his children and personal friends forming for him the entire human race. As for the remainder of his fellow citizens, he is beside them, but he does not see them. He touches them, but he does not feel them. He exists only in and for himself.
- K) The last sentence but one is as apt a summary as one could hope to come by of how each of us functions in the modern economy: "He touches them, but he does not feel them."

- L) This is the greatest challenge facing defenders of free trade. It's exceedingly difficult for human beings to feel gratitude toward strangers, and the global marketplace that has made us so rich has also made us strangers to one another. Our brains are hardwired for tribal life, and tribes do not take kindly to strangers. Impressing a sense of dependence upon and gratitude toward foreign strangers is therefore an uphill task.
- M) If free-traders are going to win policy arguments in the future, they'll have to find a way of forging bonds of affection between American consumers and foreign producers. Only by de-anonymizing the men and women who supply us with the goods and services we enjoy from overseas and by creating a sense of solidarity and relationship across borders that transcends economic interest can free trade win the day. Otherwise, the inborn biological upper hand that protectionists have in the form of nationalist solidarity is bound to win the day at the ballot box.
36. People became more and more reliant on others for basic needs as they entered the modern world even though they might feel less so.
37. On the topic of trade, productive debates might be possible, in contrast to the familiar mutual condemnation in discussing other issues.
38. We feel greater independence than we actually possess because money allows us to buy things without building any relationships.
39. The trouble with today's trade stems from misconceptions rather than money.
40. For their arguments to prevail, advocates of free trade must try to forge bonds of affection between consumers at home and producers overseas.
41. According to Tocqueville, unlike our ancestors, we and the people we do trade with are strangers to each other.
42. In primitive societies, people had to rely mostly on themselves to meet their personal needs.
43. Few commodities in American homes are not reliant on people abroad in the process of manufacture and sale.
44. Protectionists argue against free trade by referring to the losses suffered by domestic producers and communities.
45. It is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

There are hundreds of personality quizzes online that assert they can ascertain whether the right or left half of your brain is dominant. Left-brained people are supposedly logical and excel at language and math while right-brained people are more imaginative, emotionally intelligent and skilled with spatial reasoning. There's just one problem: That's not how brains work.

Popular science enthusiasts sort of took this idea and ran with it, and it's become woven in popular culture now, and it's not going away.

Despite this enduring belief, there's no such thing as being "right-brained" or "left-brained". Whether you're someone who tends more towards creativity or logic has nothing to do with one hemisphere of your brain being dominant over the other. But the actual science of how the two halves of our brains work together is sometimes stranger than fiction.

The human brain is divided into two hemispheres, the left and right. In all vertebrate(脊椎的) animals, the right hemisphere controls the left side of the body and vice versa. And scientists have long known, thanks to the behaviors of patients who suffered brain injuries, that different areas of the brain do different things.

But many scientists struggled with this idea, because the very suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain operate differently disrupted the idea that nature tends toward perfect symmetry.

Work by neuroscientists(神经科学家) has revealed the importance of different hemispheres of the brain for different activities. However, their research quickly saw some misinterpretations in the general public: Some presumed creative people must be right-brained and logical people left-brained. It is proven that not only is personality unrelated to the different halves of the brain, but people aren't really right- or left-brained to begin with. The idea that we have left-dominant people and right-dominant people, and that this is related to personality, is categorically false. That's never been supported in the neuroscience community. Neuroscientists don't believe that and never have.

What scientists learned is that there are really important differences between the left hemisphere and the right hemisphere. It's just that they have nothing to do with personality or whether cognitive strategy is more logical or free spirited or creative. While researchers have shown the limitations of how the hemispheres of our brains influence our lives, it's not difficult to understand the appeal of such ideas. People are endlessly fascinated by themselves and their friends, and the subtle differences in how people think about the world are really meaningful to them. When you come up with an online quiz that tells us something about ourselves, we're drawn to that. It's irresistible. But you have to take it with an enormous grain of salt.

46. What do numerous personality quizzes online claim they are able to do?

- A) Distinguish between the two hemispheres of one's brain.
- B) Determine whether one is left-brained or right-brained.
- C) Tell if one is more of a linguist or of a mathematician.
- D) Ascertain how one's brain performs different tasks.

47. What does the author say is sometimes stranger than fiction?

- A) How one hemisphere of the brain impacts creativity.
- B) How the two halves of our brains work alternately.
- C) How the two hemispheres of our brains cooperate.
- D) How one half of the brain dominates the other.

48. Why did many scientists have difficulty endorsing the idea that different areas of the brain do different things?
- A) It contradicts the assumption that the two hemispheres of the brain are symmetrical.
 - B) It dismisses the view that the universe has been evolving in a consistent manner.
 - C) It is in conflict with the suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain work together.
 - D) It disrupts the idea that the right hemisphere of the brain controls the left side of the body.
49. What belief have neuroscientists long rejected according to the passage?
- A) There are left-dominant people and right-dominant people with different personalities.
 - B) There are noticeable differences between the left and right hemispheres of the brain.
 - C) One's personality is hardly related to the different halves of the brain.
 - D) Different areas of the brain are responsible for different activities.
50. What are we advised to do with an online quiz that tells us something about ourselves?
- A) Challenge its authority.
 - B) Scrutinize its originality.
 - C) Evaluate its popularity.
 - D) Question its reliability.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

One hundred thirty-five students, four teachers, one giant classroom: This is what 9th grade looks like at Westwood High School, in Mesa, Arizona's largest school system. There, an innovative teaching model has taken hold, and is spreading to other schools in the district and beyond.

Five years ago, faced with high teacher turnover and declining student enrollment, Westwood's leaders decided to try something different. Working with professors at Arizona State University's teachers college, they piloted a classroom model known as team teaching, which allows teachers to dissolve the walls that separate their classes across physical or grade divides.

The teachers share large groups of students—sometimes 100 or more—and rotate between group instruction, one-on-one interventions, small study groups, or whatever the teachers as a team agree is a priority that day. What looks at times like chaos is in fact a carefully orchestrated plan: Each morning, the Westwood teams meet to hammer out a personalized program for every student the team will focus on that day.

By giving teachers more opportunity to collaborate, Mesa's administrators hoped to fill staffing gaps and boost teacher morale and retention. Initial research suggests the gamble could pay off.

"Teachers are doing fantastic things, but it's very rare a teacher walks into another room to see what's happening," said Andi Fourlis, superintendent of Mesa Public Schools. "Our profession is so slow to advance because we are working in isolation."

Of course, overhauling teaching approaches can't fix all the frustrations teachers have, such as low pay, but early results from Mesa show team teaching may be helping to reverse low morale. In a survey of hundreds of the district's teachers, researchers found those who worked on teams reported greater job satisfaction, more frequent collaborations with colleagues, and more positive interactions with students.

Another benefit of teams, teachers say, is that they can help each other improve their instruction. During one planning session, English teacher Jeff Hall shared a performance appraisal with a science teacher: Her recent lecture on something she called "the central dogma of biology" had bewildered him and their other teammates.

"If the science is too confusing for me, can you imagine the frustration you feel as kids?" Hall said. But the science teacher, he said, wouldn't have known about the confusion on her own.

The model is not for everyone. Some teachers approached about volunteering for a team have said they prefer to work alone. Team teaching can also be a scheduling nightmare, especially at schools like Westwood where only some staff work in teams. There are also thorny questions like how to evaluate four teachers on the performance of 135 students. But for the time being, it seems to be working.

51. What do we learn about team teaching from the passage?
- A) It is generally conducted in classrooms without walls.
 - B) It allows students to choose teachers they favor most.
 - C) It prioritizes peer work over classroom instruction.
 - D) It is closely coordinated despite seeming confusion.
52. What does initial research suggest regarding Westwood's innovative teaching model?
- A) It could help raise teachers' pay.
 - B) It could turn out to be a success.
 - C) It could cut down overall costs.
 - D) It could end up like a gamble.
53. What did superintendent Andi Furlis say about the teaching profession?
- A) Morale cannot be boosted until teaching models are overhauled.
 - B) Teachers are simply too busy to visit classes of their colleagues.
 - C) Progress is slow due to lack of collaboration among teachers.
 - D) Teachers often do fantastic things without being noticed.
54. What does the author want to show by citing English teacher Jeff Hall's experience?
- A) English teachers and science teachers are complementary in performing their tasks.
 - B) A teacher of arts and letters is completely puzzled by what a science teacher teaches.
 - C) The new teaching model helps inform the teacher how their instruction is received.
 - D) Science teachers will hardly know the confusion they create without a performance appraisal.
55. What does the author think is one of the difficult problems in implementing the new teaching model?
- A) What to do with teachers working alone.
 - B) What to include in teaching schedules.
 - C) How to recruit volunteers for a team.
 - D) How to assess each teacher's performance.

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

遨游太空历来是中华民族的梦想。2003年,神舟五号飞船发射成功,杨利伟成为第一个飞入太空的中国宇航员。2008年,神舟七号升空,翟志刚成为中国历史上首位进行太空行走的宇航员。近年来,中国航天进入创新发展"快车道",太空基础设施建设稳步推进,中国空间站于2022年全面建成。中国航天事业的迅速发展在中华民族的历史上写下了辉煌一页,也为人类文明进步做出了巨大贡献。未来,中国探索太空的脚步将迈得更稳、更远。

2024年12月·第3套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2024年12月·第3套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第3套(2024-12) • 英语六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence “College provides a great opportunity for students to explore various possibilities and find the right path for themselves.” You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words. You should copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay.

【参考范文 • 168 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

College provides a great opportunity for students to explore various possibilities and find the right path for themselves. Unlike the rigid routine of high school, the campus offers a wide range of courses, clubs and internships that allow us to test different interests and gradually discover where our true passion lies.

Take my own case as an example. When I entered university, I was convinced that I would become an accountant, simply because my parents thought it was stable. However, after joining a campus debate club and taking an elective in journalism, I realized how much I enjoyed writing and public speaking. That single semester of trying new things completely reshaped my plan, and I eventually switched my major to communication.

In my view, such freedom to experiment is exactly what makes college so valuable. Instead of clinging to a fixed idea, students should seize every chance to explore, because it is only through trial and error that we can truly find the path that suits us best.

【参考译文】

大学为学生提供了探索各种可能、找到适合自己道路的绝佳机会。不同于高中死板的作息，校园提供了丰富的课程、社团和实习，让我们得以尝试不同的兴趣，逐渐发现自己真正的热爱所在。

以我自己为例。刚上大学时，我坚信自己会成为一名会计，只因为父母觉得这份工作稳定。然而，在加入校辩论社、选修了一门新闻课之后，我意识到自己是多么热爱写作和公开演讲。那一个学期的种种尝试彻底重塑了我的规划，我最终转到了传播学专业。

在我看来，这种自由试验的空间，正是大学如此宝贵的原因。与其死守一个固定的想法，学生更应抓住每一次探索的机会，因为唯有经历试错，我们才能真正找到最适合自己的那条路。

【第1段】开头照抄 + 对比引申。首段第一句逐字照抄了给定首句作主题句；第二句用 Unlike the rigid routine of high school 做对比引申，点出 courses, clubs and internships 三类探索平台，正是「首句起笔加引申」的落地。

【第2段】亲历试错的完整链条。主体段按「原打算当会计 → 参加辩论社、选修新闻 → 发现热爱写作演讲 → 转到传播」展开，是一条完整的试错定位链，用 Take my own case as an example 和 However 推进，把题目允许的 use your personal experiences 真正写实。

【第3段】回扣首句收束升华。结尾 In my view ... it is only through trial and error that we can truly find the path that suits us best 重申了「探索、找到路」的中心，与首句照应，全文闭环。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

续写首句、论证大学的探索价值

本题是首句续写型议论文：开头必须逐字照抄 College provides a great opportunity for students to explore various possibilities and find the right path for themselves.，再围绕它展开。核心任务是论证「大学为什么是探索各种可能、找到适合自己道路的好机会」。要求写得很明确——You should copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay，抄漏一个词、改一个词都直接失分。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题没有具体收信人，属纯议论大作文，只需用面向阅卷人的正式书面语：不写 Dear 称呼、不堆口语缩写。题目允许 use your personal experiences to develop your essay，所以出现第一人称举例是被鼓励的，但整体仍要保持书面、客观的说理语气，不能写成聊天。

中心立意

自由探索让人找到适合自己的路

承接首句把中心一句话钉死：大学给了学生 explore various possibilities and find the right path for themselves 的空间，正是这种「试错—定位」的自由让它无比可贵。全文都为这个立场服务，不旁逸到无关话题。

要展开的要点

1. 平台丰富：大学是试错的舞台

第一层要点：大学不同于高中的死板作息，提供课程、社团、实习等大量平台，让学生试探不同兴趣、逐步发现热爱所在——这是「探索可能」得以发生的物质基础。

2. 亲历试错：一次尝试改写了方向

第二层要点：用一段个人经历落实「探索—试错—定位」，例如原本以为要当会计，参加辩论社、选修新闻课后发现热爱写作与演讲，最终转到传播专业。具体经历比空喊口号有说服力。

3. 主动把握才有意义

第三层要点：这种自由试验正是大学的价值所在，学生应主动抓住每一次探索机会，因为只有经历试错才能找到最适合自己的路——收束并升华。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 首句主题句 + 引申立场

照抄 College provides a great opportunity for students to explore various possibilities and find the right path for themselves. 作主题句，再引申一句，点出校园提供的探索平台，为下文铺路。

第 2 段 个人经历论证探索试错

用一段亲身经历具体展示「探索—试错—定位」的过程，呼应题目 cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay。

第 3 段 重申中心、呼吁把握机会

回扣首句，升华到「主动把握大学的探索机会」，让全文闭环。

第 1 段 抄首句 + 点出探索平台

开头逐字抄写 College provides a great opportunity for students to explore various possibilities and find the right path for themselves.，紧接一句引申：把大学与高中的死板作息对比，点出校园提供课程、社团、实习等平台，让人试探兴趣、逐步发现热爱所在。

照抄首句起笔 · 开头第一句=把引号里的首句一字不差抄下（此为硬约束，不是句架空位）：College provides a great opportunity for students to explore various possibilities and find the right path for themselves.

对比引申句架 · Unlike ____（对照物，如 the rigid routine of high school），the campus offers ____（平台，如 a wide range of courses, clubs and internships）that allow us to ____（作用，如 test different interests）.

第 2 段 从会计转到传播的试错经历

用一段个人经历落实「探索—试错—定位」：入学时以为要当会计，参加辩论社、选修新闻课后发现自己热爱写作与演讲，最终转到传播专业。这正是题目允许的 use your personal experiences to develop your essay.

举例过渡句架 · Take ____（对象，如 my own case）as an example. 或 In my own case, ____（把你的经历接上）.

转折推进句架 · I used to ____（原来的想法）; however, after ____（做了什么尝试），I realized ____（新的发现）.

第3段 重申自由探索、呼吁把握机会

先一句看法：这种自由试验正是大学可贵之处；再一句呼吁：学生应主动抓住每一次探索机会，因为只有经历试错才能找到最适合自己的路——回扣首句里的 find the right path for themselves。

亮明看法句架 · In my view, ____（要肯定的东西，如 such freedom to experiment）is exactly what makes ____（对象，如 college）so valuable.

呼吁收束句架 · Students should seize every chance to ____（做什么，如 explore），because ____（理由，如 it is only through trial and error that we can find the right path）.

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

紧扣两个关键词不泛谈

本题必须扣住 explore various possibilities and find the right path for themselves 两个关键词，别滑向泛谈大学生活。范文用换专业的例子直接对应「探索—定位」，就是切题的样子。

结构连贯

三段顺承、信号词到位

范文三段分工清楚——平台、亲历、结论顺承推进，段内用 However、because 等衔接，读起来一气呵成，不是几句话硬拼。

语言准确

搭配地道、句式有变化

本题易错点是逐字直译，如把「打好基础」硬译成 build good foundation。范文用 test different interests、trial and error 等地道搭配，长短句交错，读感自然。

字数格式

守区间、开头照抄无抬头

本题是 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words 的硬区间，写完必须数词；同时确认开头逐字抄了首句、没有加任何书信抬头。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

首句抄错或改词

反面示例：把首句写成 College provide a good chance for student to find their way. (漏了 provides 的 s、改了词、根本不是原句)。修正：一字不差地抄成 College provides a great opportunity for students to explore various possibilities and find the right path for themselves.

反复换说法重复首句

反面示例：连写三句 College is a place to try many things. College lets students find their way. College gives chances to explore.——三句都在换词复述首句，没有一个实例。修正：换成一段个人经历，如「我入学时以为要读会计，参加辩论社后转到传播」，用具体事实展开论证。

偏题泛谈大学好处

反面示例：整篇在写大学能交朋友、食堂饭菜好、社团气氛热闹，完全没扣「探索可能、找到适合自己的路」。修正：把内容收回到「尝试不同方向 → 定位适合自己的路」这条主线上，好处只作为探索的副产品带一句。

重复注水凑字数

反面示例：结尾写 So college is very very important and useful and helpful for everyone in many many ways.——靠堆砌形容词硬凑字数。修正：换成有信息量的收束，如 It is only through trial and error that we can find the path that suits us best.

英语六级 2024年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	与2024年12月第2套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2024年12月·第3套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26–35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26–35 题

本页 26–35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2024年12月·第3套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第3套(2024-12) • 英语六级

Part III Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

About 23% of the global population lives in absolute poverty. In developing countries there is a low life expectancy, a high infant 26 rate, high levels of unemployment and illiteracy, nutritional levels below acceptable standards and widespread disease with very little or poor quality medical assistance. Others live 27 wealthy and luxurious lives and so the wealth is distributed in a very 28 manner. These are the central problems to questions of charity though charity also includes many other areas such as assisting the elderly.

全球约23%的人口生活在绝对贫困中。在发展中国家，预期寿命较低，婴儿死亡率高，失业率和文盲率居高不下，营养水平低于可接受标准，疾病广泛传播而医疗援助极少或质量很差。另一些人则过着极其富裕和奢华的生活，因此财富分配极不平等。这些是慈善问题的核心问题，尽管慈善还包括许多其他领域，如帮助老年人。

We all 29 when very rich people pledge to give away most of their billions, but they are usually left with millions to pass on, still much more than most people would expect to earn in their lifetime. Even comparatively 30 salaries in the west are very high when compared globally. Someone on £ 20,000 could easily afford to give away £ 2,000 per year and still have plenty to live on plus some luxuries.

当非常富有的人承诺捐出他们数十亿财富的大部分时，我们都会赞赏，但他们通常还剩下数百万可以传承，这仍然远远超过大多数人一生所期望赚取的收入。即使是西方相对适度的工资，在全球范围内相比也是非常高的。年收入20,000英镑的人可以轻松每年捐出2,000英镑，仍然有足够的钱生活并享受一些奢侈品。

Most people agree that giving to charity is morally 31 but charitable behaviour tends to be regarded as above and beyond the call of duty. Some argue, however, that charitable behaviour is

morally required. This means that to fail to behave charitably would be wrong. The majority of arguments in this vein refer to giving aid to poorer nations but they may also refer to giving time within one's 32 community. Arguments tend to place different requirements on people in different income brackets and 33 entirely people who are merely making ends meet. Some argue that people should all contribute a certain percentage of their earnings. I will 34 together all those arguments that place a moral requirement on people to give to charity, despite the fact that there is wide disagreement as to the 35 of that moral requirement.

大多数人同意向慈善机构捐赠在道德上值得赞扬,但慈善行为往往被视为超出职责范围。然而,一些人认为慈善行为在道德上是必需的。这意味着不进行慈善行为将是错误的。这类论证大多涉及向较贫穷国家提供援助,但也可能涉及在自己所在的社区内付出时间。这些论证倾向于对不同收入阶层的人提出不同的要求,并完全排除那些仅能勉强维持生计的人。一些人认为人们都应该贡献其收入的一定百分比。我将把所有那些要求人们在道德上有义务向慈善机构捐赠的论证归为一类,尽管关于这种道德义务的程度存在广泛分歧。

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) applaud | I) moderate |
| B) casualty | J) mortality |
| C) exclude | K) overt |
| D) extent | L) praiseworthy |
| E) group | M) probe |
| F) hierarchical | N) sceptically |
| G) immediate | O) unequal |
| H) incredibly | |

26. a high infant (26) rate

【答案】 **J) mortality** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词后的名词中心词

【依据】 高频固定搭配——婴儿死亡率

infant mortality rate 是描述发展中国家健康指标的标准术语,意为'婴儿死亡率'。它与前文a low life expectancy (低预期寿命) 并列,共同刻画发展中国家的医疗卫生困境,语义完全自治。

【竞争词】 B) casualty casualty 主指事故伤亡,不与 rate 常配

casualty 多用于战争/事故场景(如交通事故伤亡),与婴儿在出生/成长阶段的死亡话题不匹配;且 infant casualty rate 不是固定术语,正确的固定术语是 infant mortality rate。

27. Others live __(27)__ wealthy and luxurious lives

【答案】 **H) incredibly** (副词)

【词性槽】 修饰形容词的空——副词

【依据】 修饰程度——极其富裕奢华

上下文要表达富人'极其富裕奢华'的生活，与下句still much more than most people would expect to earn in their lifetime的'远超普通人想象'相呼应，需要一个程度副词来强化形容词，incredibly (极其、难以置信地) 正是程度修饰。

【竞争词】 N) sceptically 态度副词不可修饰程度

sceptically 表'怀疑地'，是表说话/看待事物的态度副词，无法修饰 wealthy/luxurious 这种性质形容词；说'怀疑地富有'语义不通。

28. so the wealth is distributed in a very __(28)__ manner

【答案】 **O) unequal** (形容词)

【词性槽】 限定词 a + 空 + 名词 manner——形容词

【依据】 贫富悬殊——不平等的分配方式

前文About 23% of the global population lives in absolute poverty.与本句Others live __(27)__ wealthy and luxurious lives共同刻画极端贫富对比，得出'财富分配极不平等'的结论；unequal'不平等的'最直接命中此语义。

【竞争词】 F) hierarchical 义近但侧重'等级'而非'不均'

hierarchical 强调按层级/等级排列，描述组织结构（如公司、社会阶层）；财富'分配方式'用'等级制'的'不如'不平等的'贴切，且本段语境强调'贫富两极'而非'层级'。

G) immediate '立刻的'与分配方式不搭

immediate 表'立刻、直接'，与财富分配的'公平/不公平'话题无关，搭配 manner 也不形成有意义短语。

I) moderate 感情色彩反向

moderate 表'适中、温和'，与上文'富人极奢、穷人绝对贫困'的强烈对比语义相反，方向错误。

K) overt 强调'公开/明显'而非'不公'

overt 只表示是否公开，不评价分配公正与否；语义与贫富悬殊话题不对齐。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 F) —— hierarchical 蒙混'分层分配'。看到wealth is distributed in a very __(28)__ manner很容易因为'分配'联想到'层级'而选hierarchical。防坑：看上一句的对比方向——'极穷 vs 极富'要的是'不公平'，是 unequal，不是描述层级结构的 hierarchical。

29. We all __(29)__ when very rich people pledge to give away most of their billions

【答案】 **A) applaud** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语后缺谓语——动词

【依据】 对捐赠之举的正向反应——称赞

上下文是'当富豪承诺捐出大部分财产时，我们都会 __'，普通人对慷慨捐赠的自然反应是赞许；下半句but they are usually left with millions to pass on用 but 转折，暗示前半句是正面态度，applaud (称赞、鼓掌) 恰好提供这种正面反应。

【竞争词】 C) exclude 及物动词缺宾语且语义不符

exclude 意为'排除'，需要宾语 (exclude sb./sth.)，本空后直接接 when 从句没有宾语；且'我们排除 (什么) 当富人捐款时'语义完全不通。

E) group 动词义不搭对象

group 作动词表'归类、聚集'，同样需要宾语，且'我们归类当富人捐款时'语义荒谬，与上下文的'反应'语义不契合。

M) probe 调查义与情感反应不符

probe 意为'探查、深入调查'，常用于侦查/科研语境；这里要表达普通人对富豪行为的即时情绪反应，不需要也不可能是'调查'。

30. Even comparatively __(30)__ salaries in the west are very high when compared globally.

【答案】 **I) moderate** (形容词)

【词性槽】 comparatively + 空 + 名词 salaries——形容词

【依据】 相对中等的工资仍属全球高位

本句逻辑是'即使西方相对__的工资全球比较仍很高'，用 even 让步：空位的形容词应表'不算高、中等'的程度。moderate 表'适中、中等'恰好与后面 are very high when compared globally 的让步形成对照——西方人觉得普通，全球看仍高。

【竞争词】 F) hierarchical '等级制的'不评价工资高低

hierarchical 形容结构，不形容工资数额，与'相对'这个程度副词也搭不上。

G) immediate '即时/直接的'不评价工资数额

immediate 描述时间或空间近距离，与工资数额的高低无关；'相对即时的工资'语义不通。

K) overt '公开的'非数额评价词

overt 强调'公开/明显'，与工资'高低/多少'话题无关。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 F) —— 把 even 让步读反。Even comparatively __(30)__ salaries in the west are very high里 even 是让步：'即使相对__的工资也很高'。读快了容易往'高'方向选词，从而被hierarchical或别的形容词迷惑。防坑：even ... still/very + 强 → 前面是弱 (中等/适中)，选moderate。

31. Most people agree that giving to charity is morally __(31)___

【答案】 **L) praiseworthy** (形容词)

【词性槽】 系动词 is + morally + 空——形容词作表语

【依据】 道德褒义——值得称赞

morally praiseworthy 意为'道德上值得称赞', 正好对应'多数人认为捐款值得称许'。下文 but 转折说charitable behaviour tends to be regarded as above and beyond the call of duty (被视为超出本分), 这种'分外的善举'恰是 praiseworthy 而非 required。

【竞争词】 F) hierarchical '等级制的'与道德评价不挂钩

hierarchical 描述结构等级, 无法被 morally 修饰, '道德上等级制'语义不通。

G) immediate '立刻的'与道德评价不在同一维度

immediate 表时间/空间近, 不是道德褒贬词, '道德上立刻的'语义不成立。

I) moderate '适中的'非道德评价词

moderate 描述程度适中, 与'值得称赞'相去甚远, 不构成对慈善的道德评价。

K) overt '公开的'非道德属性

overt 强调'公开、明显', 无道德褒贬色彩, '道德上公开'不通。

O) unequal '不平等的'反向语义

unequal 是负面评价词, 且通常修饰资源/机会分布; 评价捐款本身'道德不平等'语义不通且方向相反。

32. they may also refer to giving time within one's __(32)___ community

【答案】 **G) immediate** (形容词)

【词性槽】 形容词性物主代词 one's + 空 + 名词 community——形容词作定语

【依据】 固定搭配——身边/直系的社区

immediate community 是常见搭配, 意为'身边的、直接所在的社区', 与上文giving aid to poorer nations (对外远方的援助) 相对, 构成'远 (poorer nations) vs 近 (immediate community)'的对照。immediate 在这里取'紧邻、直接的'义。

【竞争词】 F) hierarchical 等级制的社区与捐时间无关

hierarchical community 强调社区按等级排列, 与'在身边社区内贡献时间'毫无关联, 方向跑偏。

K) overt '公开的社区'语义空洞

overt community 不是常见搭配, '公开的社区'也不切合'就近行善'的语境; 命题点是远近对照, 不是公开与否。

33. Arguments tend to place different requirements on people in different income brackets and __ (33) __ entirely people who are merely making ends meet.

【答案】 C) exclude (动词)

【词性槽】 并列连词 and 后缺谓语——动词

【依据】 把'仅能维持生计者'整体排除在外

句意是'各种论点对不同收入档提出不同要求，并把仅能维持生计的人完全 __'。entirely (完全地) + people who are merely making ends meet (仅能维持生计的人) 暗示这一群人被'排除'在道德要求之外——经济上自顾不暇，自然不被要求捐款。exclude entirely 是常见搭配。

【竞争词】 E) group '归类'与 entirely 矛盾

group 作动词表'把.....归为一类'，但'完全地归类他们'语义不通，且对'仅能维持生计的人'怎么归类与整句逻辑（区别对待不同收入者）不对接。

M) probe '调查'与道德要求语境无关

probe 是'探查、调查'，与本段讨论'谁该被要求捐款'的道德分配话题无关；'完全调查他们'也不构成与前句的逻辑延伸。

34. I will __ (34) __ together all those arguments that place a moral requirement on people to give to charity

【答案】 E) group (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 will + 空——动词原形

【依据】 把众多论点'归在一起'——group together

group together 是固定搭配，意为'把.....归为一组、合在一起'。本句意为'我将把所有把道德要求加在人们头上的论点归为一组'，对应作者要做的概括综合工作。与上文'尽管在程度上分歧很大'呼应：先归类再综合讨论。

【竞争词】 M) probe probe 与 together 不形成固定搭配

probe together 不是常见搭配；probe 多用于'深入调查（具体事件）'，与'把多种论点归在一起综合讨论'语义不合。

35. there is wide disagreement as to the __(35)__ of that moral requirement

【答案】 **D) extent** (名词)

【词性槽】 the + 空 + of——名词作 of 短语中心词

【依据】 争议的是'程度/范围'

上文Arguments tend to place different requirements on people in different income brackets显示各派对'要捐多少、捐到什么程度'分歧很大; the extent of that moral requirement 即'这一道德要求的程度', 正切合 wide disagreement 的对象——多大程度上必须捐、捐多少。

【竞争词】 E) group '群组'与'道德要求'不构成 of 搭配

the group of that moral requirement 不是合法表达, group 在此语义下指人/事物的集合, 与抽象的'道德要求的程度'不沾边。

M) probe '调查'与'分歧的对象'不匹配

probe 作名词指'调查、探究', the probe of that moral requirement 是'对该道德要求的调查', 但句意是'对该要求的__存在广泛分歧'——分歧的对象应是要求的'程度', 而不是某次调查。

WORD BANK • 词库分类表

15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

选词填空文后的共享词库共 **15** 个词 (A-O), 为 10 个空各选一个、每词最多用一次。
下面给出每个词的词性与中文词义; 标注「用于第 N 空」的 10 个为答案, 其余 5 个为干扰词。

A) **applaud** (动词)

鼓掌; 称赞

用于第 29 空

B) **casualty** (名词)

伤亡者; 事故

干扰词 • 未选用

C) **exclude** (动词)

排除; 把.....除外

用于第 33 空

D) **extent** (名词)

程度; 范围

用于第 35 空

E) **group** (名词) (动词)

(名) 群体; (动) 归类、聚集

用于第 34 空

F) **hierarchical** (形容词)

等级制的; 按等级排列的

干扰词 • 未选用

G) **immediate** 形容词

立刻的；最近的；直接的

用于第 32 空

H) **incredibly** 副词

极其；难以置信地

用于第 27 空

I) **moderate** 形容词 动词

(形) 适中的、中等的；(动) 缓和

用于第 30 空

J) **mortality** 名词

死亡率；死亡

用于第 26 空

K) **overt** 形容词

公开的；明显的

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **praiseworthy** 形容词

值得称赞的

用于第 31 空

M) **probe** 名词 动词

(动) 探查、调查；(名) 调查

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **sceptically** 副词

怀疑地

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **unequal** 形容词

不平等的；不均的

用于第 28 空

全文主旨

贫富悬殊下的慈善义务之辩

全文围绕全球贫富分化与慈善的道德属性展开：开篇先用数据点出贫困现状——About 23% of the global population lives in absolute poverty., 再过渡到富人挥霍、财富分配不均，最后落到Most people agree that giving to charity is morally __(31)__ but charitable behaviour tends to be regarded as above and beyond the call of duty.这一核心争议：慈善究竟是分外之举还是道德要求。把握这条主线，后面辨义时就能用‘贫富分配/道德义务’两把尺去对每个空。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

词库 15 词里有 5 个是命题人埋的干扰词——它们词性看着也对、词义也沾点边，却不该填进任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

B) **casualty** 形似 26 题的'死亡率'

casualty 含'伤亡'义, 看到 a high infant __(26)__ rate 里'婴儿、率'容易误填'婴儿死亡率', 但 casualty 多用于事故/战争语境, 且 infant casualty rate 不是固定术语; 正确固定搭配是 infant mortality rate。识破: 靠'固定术语'优先。

F) **hierarchical** 形似 28 题的'分层分配'

看到 so the wealth is distributed in a very __(28)__ manner, hierarchical (等级制的) 容易迷惑人——财富按等级分配听上去也通。陷阱在于本段对比的是'贫富两极'而非'层级化', 命题点是'不公'。识破: 抓上下文对照方向'极贫 vs 极富'→ unequal。

K) **overt** 形容词位的'万能干扰'

overt 是形容词, 可放入 28/30/31/32 任一位置尝试'公开的不公'、'公开的工资'、'道德上公开'、'公开的社区', 看似都能套, 但都不在命题人设定的语义维度上。识破: 先用副词/限定词框定语义维度, overt 在每个空都被维度筛掉。

M) **probe** 动词位的'万能干扰'

probe 既可作动词也可作名词, 在 29/33/34/35 各题都能套: '我们调查'、'调查他们'、'调查论点'、'对道德要求的调查', 看似哪都能放。陷阱在 probe 偏重'对具体对象的深入调查', 与本篇'道德/反应/归类'语义都不合。识破: probe 的'专业调查'感与本篇议论文的抽象语义不合。

N) **sceptically** 副词位的另一选

副词候选只有 incredibly 和 sceptically 两个, 看到 27 题副词位很容易在两者之间犹豫。陷阱在 sceptically 是'方式/态度副词', 无法修饰性质形容词; incredibly 是程度副词, 正好修饰 wealthy and luxurious。识破: 区分'程度副词'与'方式副词', 看它要修饰的是形容词还是动作。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 52 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇英文短文中出现, 又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词 (在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8)。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频, 点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本篇4次 · 真题 13 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇3次 · 真题 51 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 170 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 106 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 163 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 140 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次 · 真题 74 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 51 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 44 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇1次·真题 38 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 31 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本篇1次·真题 31 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题 28 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本篇1次·真题 25 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 25 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次·真题 21 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本篇1次·真题 19 句

nutritional B2

adj. 营养的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 16 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exclude B2

v. 排除

本篇1次·真题 15 句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

earning B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 14 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本篇1次·真题 14 句

globally B2

adv. 全球地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

merely B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 12 句

moderate B2

adj. 适度的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

expectancy C1

n. 预期寿命

本篇1次·真题 10 句

mortality C1

n. 死亡率

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

distribute B2

v. 分发

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

acceptable B1

adj. 可接受的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

pledge C1

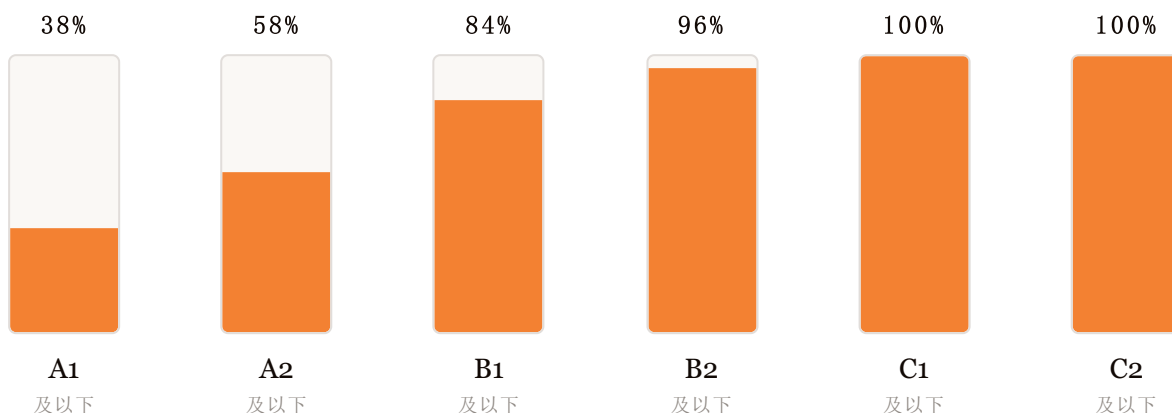
n. 承诺

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 139 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **139** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 5 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 139 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

139

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

英语六级 2024年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2024年12月第2套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	本题
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2024年12月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2024年12月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 13 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第3套(2024-12) • 英语六级

Part III Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

The Free-Trade Paradox

A) Trade is one of the policy areas where the hostility that exists between populists(民粹主义者) and classical liberals is most visible. Free-traders point to the undeniable good that tariff-free trade has done for consumers across the world and to the observable alleviation of poverty in corners of the world where previously closed markets have been opened up. Protectionists point to the domestic producers who've paid the price for this globalized economy in the form of lost livelihoods and hollowed-out communities.

贸易是民粹主义者和古典自由主义者之间的敌意表现得最为明显的政策领域之一。自由贸易者指出,免关税贸易为全世界消费者带来了不可否认的好处,并指出在以前封闭的市场开放的世界各个角落,贫困得到了可观的缓解。保护主义者则指出,国内生产者为此全球化经济付出了代价,其形式是失去生计和被掏空的社区。

B) The ongoing conservative civil war often degenerates into content-free tribal warfare, but trade is a rare exception. There are substantial, thought-out policy proposals on both sides of the argument.

正在进行的保守派内战常常退化为毫无内容的部落战争,但贸易是一个罕见的例外。在这场争论的双方都有实质性的、经过深思熟虑的政策提案。

- C) Consequently, trade as a topic of discussion provides an opportunity for liberals and populists to have a real meeting of minds. Fruitful debates might actually take place in this area, as opposed to the familiar ritual we've become accustomed to of condemnation met with counter-condemnation.

因此,贸易作为讨论话题为自由主义者和民粹主义者提供了一个真正思想交流的机会。在这个领域可能会发生富有成效的辩论,而不是我们已经习惯的那种谴责遭遇反谴责的熟悉仪式。

- D) Strange as it might sound, the problem with trade in the modern world isn't a matter of dollars and cents. It's a matter of false consciousness. This observation is bound to set Marxist alarm bells ringing in the minds of some readers, but it was first made by Alexis de Tocqueville in 1840.

听起来可能很奇怪,但现代世界贸易的问题不是金钱的问题,而是虚假意识的问题。这一观察必然会在一些读者的脑海中敲响马克思主义的警钟,但它最早是由Alexis de Tocqueville在1840年提出的。

- E) Tracking the economic development of mankind from primitive to modern societies, Tocqueville observed a paradox unfolding over the centuries as economic realities and human experience of those realities strayed further and further from each other. In primitive societies, he notes, the division of labor was as yet undeveloped for the most part, requiring each person, family, or tribe to be relatively independent when it came to meeting their own basic material needs. Men built their own dwellings, farmed their own land, tended to their own livestock. This is not to deny that basic forms of trade took place, but, for the most part, our primitive ancestors lived fairly self-reliant, if crushingly poor, lives.

在追踪人类从原始社会到现代社会的经济发展过程中,Tocqueville观察到一个悖论在数个世纪中展开,经济现实和人类对这些现实的体验彼此相距越来越远。他指出,在原始社会中,劳动分工在很大程度上尚未发展,这要求每个人、家庭或部落在满足自己的基本物质需求时相对独立。人们建造自己的住所,耕种自己的土地,照料自己的牲畜。这并不是否认基本形式的贸易发生过,但在很大程度上,我们的原始祖先过着相当自给自足的生活,尽管极其贫困。

- F) However, the exclusively local and face-to-face nature of economic and political organization in the ancient and prehistoric worlds constantly impressed upon these primitive peoples the uncontrollable reality of others and their needs. As Tocqueville notes, "as soon as a man begins to deal with common affairs in public, he begins to perceive that he is not so independent of his fellow men as he had first imagined, and that in order to obtain their support he must often lend them his cooperation."

然而,古代和史前世界经济和政治组织的纯粹本地性和面对面性质不断向这些原始民族强调他人及其需求的不可控现实。正如Tocqueville所指出的,'一旦一个人开始在公共场合处理共同事务,他就开始意识到自己并不像最初想象的那样独立于同胞,为了获得他们的支持,他必须经常给予他们合作。'

- G) At the advent of the modern world, the division of labor spread further and further throughout society. Each person became more and more dependent on others for their basic needs. And yet, robbed of the engagement with our neighbors and with our local communities that our ancestors were forced into by circumstance, we feel ourselves to be more and more independent of one another. As we become more and more dependent on others, we become less and less conscious of our dependence on others. This is the paradox of trade in the modern world.

在现代世界来临之际,劳动分工在整个社会中越来越广泛地传播。每个人在基本需求方面越来越依赖他人。然而,由于失去了我们的祖先被环境所迫而与邻居和当地社区的互动,我们感到彼此越来越独立。随着我们越来越依赖他人,我们越来越意识不到自己对他人的依赖。这就是现代世界贸易的悖论。

- H) The false consciousness that this paradox generates causes havoc on the debates we have about free trade. There is scarcely a single commodity in any American household that isn't dependent for its manufacture and sale, through one supply chain or another, on scores of different people spread out across the entire globe. But as Tocqueville already foresaw in 1840, we do not feel dependent on these strangers for our way of life. No sense of the dependence of our own material welfare on their work ever strikes our national consciousness. We rarely contemplate the globalized avenues of free trade with gratitude.

这个悖论产生的虚假意识对我们关于自由贸易的辩论造成了严重破坏。美国家庭中几乎没有一件商品不是通过这样或那样的供应链,依赖分布在全球各地的数十个不同的人来制造和销售的。但正如Tocqueville在1840年已经预见到的,我们并不觉得自己的生活方式依赖于这些陌生人。我们自己的物质福利对他们工作的依赖感从未触动我们的民族意识。我们很少怀着感激之情思考全球化的自由贸易途径。

- I) There are two reasons for this. The first, to put it bluntly, is money. Money allows us to purchase the work of others without giving any thought to them as human beings. Unlike our ancestors in their primitive townships, we rarely have to meet face-to-face the people who've invented, built, shipped, or supplied our goods. No relationship has to be built before an exchange can take place. Simply agree on a price, and you can have any goods you wish without taking a second thought for the human being involved on the other side of the transaction. In this way, money makes us feel more independent than we actually are. Each of us senses the hold that it has over our fellows. We know that if we bid highly enough we can buy ourselves out of the time-consuming labor of building relationships. Money is kind of like magic in that way. It gives us a set of rituals to perform and promises that if we do so we'll be able to wield power over others. The illusion is created that having enough money to buy something is the equivalent of knowing how to make it yourself. Gratitude for the anonymous men and women who make up the supply chain rarely makes its way into our consciousness.

这两个原因。第一个,坦率地说,是金钱。金钱让我们能够购买他人的劳动成果而无需将他们视为人类来思考。与我们在原始乡镇的祖先不同,我们很少需要面对面地见到那些发明、制造、运输或供应我们商品的人。在交换发生之前不需要建立关系。只需商定一个价格,你就可以得到你想要的任何商品,而无需对交易另一方的人类再想一想。通过这种方式,金钱让我们感到比实际上更独立。我们每个人都感受到它对我们同胞的控制。我们知道,如果我们出价足够高,我们可以让自己摆脱建立关系这种耗时的劳动。金钱在这方面有点像魔法。它给我们一套仪式去执行,并承诺如果我们这样做,我们就能对他人施加权力。这产生了一种幻觉,即有足够的钱购买某样东西等同于知道如何自己制造它。对构成供应链的匿名男女的感激之情很少进入我们的意识。

- J) Anonymity, in fact, is the second root cause of the free-trade paradox. Modernity has emancipated everyone from the limits of location and community. By and large, when we trade, we trade with strangers; when we vote, we vote for strangers; when we watch, read, or listen to stories, the tellers of the tales are strangers. As opposed to the ancestors Tocqueville compares us to, we do not know the people with whom we have to do, in either the economic or the political sphere. This is simply the shadow side of the miracle of markets, which, for the first time in history, have allowed strangers to look after each other. They've also allowed each of us to live more and more of our lives exclusively as strangers to other people. This is how Tocqueville—rather pessimistically—describes us: Each, standing apart, is like a stranger to the destiny of others; his children and personal friends forming for him the entire human race. As for the remainder of his fellow citizens, he is beside them,

but he does not see them. He touches them, but he does not feel them. He exists only in and for himself.

事实上,匿名性是自由贸易悖论的第二个根本原因。现代性将每个人从地点和社区的限制中解放出来。

总的来说,当我们交易时,我们与陌生人交易;当我们投票时,我们为陌生人投票;当我们观看、阅读或收听故事时,讲故事的人是陌生人。与Tocqueville将我们与之比较的祖先相反,我们不认识在经济或政治领域与我们打交道的人。这只是市场奇迹的阴暗面,市场首次在历史上让陌生人能够互相照顾。它们也让我们每个人能够越来越多地以陌生人的身份生活在他人面前。这是Tocqueville——相当悲观地——对我们的描述:每个人,独自站立,对他人的命运就像一个陌生人;他的孩子和私人朋友构成了他的整个人类。至于他的其他同胞,他们在他们旁边,但他看不见他们。他触碰他们,但他感觉不到他们。他只存在于并为了他自己。

- K) The last sentence but one is as apt a summary as one could hope to come by of how each of us functions in the modern economy: "He touches them, but he does not feel them."

倒数第二句话是对我们每个人在现代经济中如何运作的最恰当的总结:'他触碰他们,但他感觉不到他们。'

- L) This is the greatest challenge facing defenders of free trade. It's exceedingly difficult for human beings to feel gratitude toward strangers, and the global marketplace that has made us so rich has also made us strangers to one another. Our brains are hardwired for tribal life, and tribes do not take kindly to strangers. Impressing a sense of dependence upon and gratitude toward foreign strangers is therefore an uphill task.

这是自由贸易捍卫者面临的巨大挑战。人类很难对陌生人感到感激,而使我们如此富有的全球市场也使我们彼此成为陌生人。我们的大脑天生适合部落生活,而部落对陌生人并不友善。因此,让人们对外国陌生人产生依赖感和感激之情是一项艰巨的任务。

- M) If free-traders are going to win policy arguments in the future, they'll have to find a way of forging bonds of affection between American consumers and foreign producers. Only by de-anonymizing the men and women who supply us with the goods and services we enjoy from overseas and by creating a sense of solidarity and relationship across borders that transcends economic interest can free trade win the day. Otherwise, the inborn biological upper hand that protectionists have in the form of nationalist solidarity is bound to win the day at the ballot box.

如果自由贸易者要在未来赢得政策辩论,他们必须找到一种方法在美国消费者和外国生产者之间建立情感纽带。只有通过去匿名化那些从海外为我们提供商品和服务的男女,并在跨越国界的基础上创造一种超越经济利益的团结感和关系感,自由贸易才能获胜。否则,保护主义者以民族主义团结形式拥有的天生生物学优势必然会在投票箱中获胜。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. People became more and more reliant on others for basic needs as they entered the modern world even though they might feel less so.

尽管人们可能感觉不那么依赖他人,但随着进入现代社会,他们在基本需求方面越来越依赖他人。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 现代世界中越依赖越不自知

【定位】 Each person became more and more dependent on others for their basic needs. And yet, robbed of the engagement with our neighbors and with our local communities that our ancestors were forced into by circumstance, we feel ourselves to be more and more independent of one another. As we become more and more dependent on others, we become less and less conscious of our dependence on others. This is the paradox of trade in the modern world.

每个人对他人满足自己基本需求的依赖越来越深。然而，我们被剥夺了先祖因环境所迫而与邻里和本地社区的日常往来，反而觉得自己越来越独立。我们对他人越发依赖，却越发意识不到这种依赖。这就是现代世界贸易的悖论。

【改写】 reliant on others for basic needs as they entered the modern world ↔

Each person became more and more dependent on others for their basic needs

同义词替换

even though they might feel less so ↔

we become less and less conscious of our dependence on others

感觉与意识的同义替换

【辨邻】 H 本段强调 we do not feel dependent on these strangers for our way of life, 只描述 不觉得依赖 的结果，并未把 越发依赖 与 越发不自知 直接对偶起来，缺了题干要求的对偶反差。

we do not feel dependent on these strangers for our way of life

37. On the topic of trade, productive debates might be possible, in contrast to the familiar mutual condemnation in discussing other issues.

在贸易话题上,富有成效的辩论可能是可行的,这与讨论其他问题时常见的相互谴责形成对比。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 贸易话题上可能出现富有成效的辩论

【定位】 Fruitful debates might actually take place in this area, as opposed to the familiar ritual we've become accustomed to of condemnation met with counter-condemnation.

在这一领域可能真的会发生富有成果的辩论，而非我们已习惯的那种彼此谴责对彼此谴责的老套路。

【改写】 productive debates might be possible ↔ **Fruitful debates might actually take place in this area**
productive 与 fruitful 同义

familiar mutual condemnation in discussing other issues ↔

familiar ritual we've become accustomed to of condemnation met with counter-condemnation

mutual 与 met with counter 同构

【辨邻】 B 本段只断言 trade is a rare exception 并提到 substantial, thought-out policy proposals on both sides, 并未说 富有成效的辩论 可能发生, 缺了陈述句的核心动作。

trade is a rare exception

38. We feel greater independence than we actually possess because money allows us to buy things without building any relationships.

我们感到比实际拥有的更大的独立性,因为金钱使我们能够在不建立任何关系的情况下购买物品。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 金钱让我们买东西无须建立关系

【定位】 No relationship has to be built before an exchange can take place. Simply agree on a price, and you can have any goods you wish without taking a second thought for the human being involved on the other side of the transaction. In this way, money makes us feel more independent than we actually are.

在交易发生前不必先建立任何关系。只要在价格上达成一致, 你就能不再为交易另一端的那个人多想一秒地买到任何想要的商品。正因如此, 金钱让我们觉得自己比实际更独立。

【改写】 greater independence than we actually possess ↔

money makes us feel more independent than we actually are

形容词转名词的名词化

money allows us to buy things without building any relationships ↔

No relationship has to be built before an exchange can take place

否定与无须的等值改写

【辨邻】 G 本段 we feel ourselves to be more and more independent of one another 描述的是 自感独立 的悖论, 但归因于 robbed of the engagement with our neighbors, 没把原因落到 金钱 与 无须建立关系 这两件事上, 缺了题干指明的机制。

we feel ourselves to be more and more independent of one another

39. The trouble with today's trade stems from misconceptions rather than money.

当今贸易的问题源于误解而非金钱。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 今日贸易的麻烦在于错误观念而非金钱

【定位】 Strange as it might sound, the problem with trade in the modern world isn't a matter of dollars and cents. It's a matter of false consciousness.

听起来或许奇怪, 但现代世界中贸易的问题并不是金钱的问题, 而是错误意识的问题。

【改写】 stems from misconceptions rather than money ↔

the problem with trade in the modern world isn't a matter of dollars and cents. It's a matter of false consciousness

并行的双重等值

【辨邻】 I 本段确实大量讨论 money makes us feel more independent than we actually are, 但讨论的是 金钱如何造成错觉 的具体机制, 并未做出 不是金钱而是错误意识 这一总论判断, 缺了题干的反衬结构。

Money allows us to purchase the work of others without giving any thought to them as human beings

40. For their arguments to prevail, advocates of free trade must try to forge bonds of affection between consumers at home and producers overseas.

为了使他们的论点占上风, 自由贸易的倡导者必须努力在国内消费者和海外生产者之间建立情感纽带。

【答案】 M 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 自由贸易倡导者须锻造情感纽带

【定位】 If free-traders are going to win policy arguments in the future, they'll have to find a way of forging bonds of affection between American consumers and foreign producers.

若自由贸易者想在未来赢得政策争论, 他们就必须设法在美国消费者与外国生产者之间锻造起情感纽带。

【改写】 For their arguments to prevail ↔ **If free-traders are going to win policy arguments in the future**
目的与条件结构等价

forge bonds of affection between consumers at home and producers overseas ↔

forging bonds of affection between American consumers and foreign producers

短语字面同义

【辨邻】 L 本段确实指出 This is the greatest challenge facing defenders of free trade, 但只是 陈述困难, 没有把 必须锻造情感纽带 这一对策亮出来; 题干要求的是 必须做的事, 对策段在后一段。

This is the greatest challenge facing defenders of free trade

41. According to Tocqueville, unlike our ancestors, we and the people we do trade with are strangers to each other.

根据Tocqueville的观点, 与我们的祖先不同, 我们和与我们进行贸易的人彼此陌生。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 据托克维尔我们与交易对象互为陌生人

【定位】 By and large, when we trade, we trade with strangers; when we vote, we vote for strangers; when we watch, read, or listen to stories, the tellers of the tales are strangers. As opposed to the ancestors Tocqueville compares us to, we do not know the people with whom we have to do, in either the economic or the political sphere.

总体而言，我们交易时是在与陌生人交易，投票时是在为陌生人投票，看书听故事时讲故事的人也是陌生人。与托克维尔所比照的先祖不同，无论在经济还是政治领域，我们都不认识与之打交道的人。

【改写】 unlike our ancestors ↔ **As opposed to the ancestors Tocqueville compares us to**
对照前置词等价

we and the people we do trade with are strangers to each other ↔

when we trade, we trade with strangers

短语等值改写

【辨邻】 **F** 本段是托克维尔对 原始社会面对面合作 的描述，是题干所说 我们的对立面（先祖 而非 现代我们）。题干主语是 我们与交易对象是陌生人，与本段方向相反。

as soon as a man begins to deal with common affairs in public, he begins to perceive that he is not so independent of his fellow men

K 本段仅以一句 He touches them, but he does not feel them 作总结，并未直接陈述我们与交易对象是陌生人 这一事实，只是上一段论断的浓缩；完整论断在前一段。

He touches them, but he does not feel them

42. In primitive societies, people had to rely mostly on themselves to meet their personal needs.

在原始社会中,人们必须主要依靠自己来满足个人需求。

【答案】 **E** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 原始社会主要靠自己满足个人需求

【定位】 In primitive societies, he notes, the division of labor was as yet undeveloped for the most part, requiring each person, family, or tribe to be relatively independent when it came to meeting their own basic material needs. Men built their own dwellings, farmed their own land, tended to their own livestock. This is not to deny that basic forms of trade took place, but, for the most part, our primitive ancestors lived fairly self-reliant, if crushingly poor, lives. 他指出，在原始社会中，分工尚未发达，这要求每个人、每个家庭或部落在满足自身基本物质需求时相对独立。人们自己盖屋、自己耕地、自己照料牲畜。这并不是否认基本形式的贸易存在，但总体而言，我们的原始祖先过着虽然极度贫穷却相当自给自足的生活。

【改写】 In primitive societies ↔

In primitive societies, he notes, the division of labor was as yet undeveloped

短语字面同义

rely mostly on themselves to meet their personal needs ↔

requiring each person, family, or tribe to be relatively independent when it came to meeting their own basic material needs

同根改写

【辨邻】 **F** 本段引用 as soon as a man begins to deal with common affairs in public, he begins to perceive that he is not so independent of his fellow men as he had first imagined, 是在说 先民如何意识到对他人的依赖，而题干要的是 主要靠自己 的事实陈述。视角相反。

he is not so independent of his fellow men as he had first imagined

43. Few commodities in American homes are not reliant on people abroad in the process of manufacture and sale.

美国家庭中很少有商品在制造和销售过程中不依赖国外的人。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 美国家庭几乎没有商品的生产销售不依赖国外的人

【定位】 There is scarcely a single commodity in any American household that isn't dependent for its manufacture and sale, through one supply chain or another, on scores of different people spread out across the entire globe.

美国家庭中几乎没有任何一件商品，在其生产和销售上不通过这样或那样的供应链依赖于分布在全球各地的成百上千的人。

【改写】 Few commodities in American homes are not reliant on people abroad ↔

There is scarcely a single commodity in any American household that isn't dependent

双重否定结构等值

in the process of manufacture and sale ↔

dependent for its manufacture and sale, through one supply chain or another

短语字面同义

【辨邻】 **M** 本段虽提到 the men and women who supply us with the goods and services we enjoy from overseas, 但讲的是 自由贸易者必须做的事，是行动建议，而非 几乎没有商品独立于海外 的事实陈述，视角不对。

de-anonymizing the men and women who supply us with the goods and services we enjoy from overseas

44. Protectionists argue against free trade by referring to the losses suffered by domestic producers and communities.

保护主义者通过提及国内生产者和社区遭受的损失来反对自由贸易。

【答案】 A 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 保护主义者拿国内生产者与社区受损做论据

【定位】 Protectionists point to the domestic producers who've paid the price for this globalized economy in the form of lost livelihoods and hollowed-out communities.

保护主义者指出，那些国内生产者已经为这种全球化经济付出了代价，表现为生计的丧失和社区的空心化。

【改写】 Protectionists argue against free trade by referring to the losses suffered by domestic producers and communities

↔

Protectionists point to the domestic producers who've paid the price for this globalized economy in the form of lost livelihoods and hollowed-out communities

动词名词化加场景等值

45. It is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas.

让人们对海外的陌生人产生依赖感和感激之情是极其困难的。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 让人依赖并感激海外陌生人极其困难

【定位】 This is the greatest challenge facing defenders of free trade. It's exceedingly difficult for human beings to feel gratitude toward strangers, and the global marketplace that has made us so rich has also made us strangers to one another. Our brains are hardwired for tribal life, and tribes do not take kindly to strangers. Impressing a sense of dependence upon and gratitude toward foreign strangers is therefore an uphill task.

这是自由贸易捍卫者所面临的最大挑战。让人类对陌生人心怀感激极其困难，而让我们如此富有的全球市场恰恰也让我们彼此沦为陌生人。我们的大脑天生为部落生活而设，而部落不会善待陌生人。因此，要让人们感到对外国陌生人的依赖与感激是一件极为艰难的事。

【改写】 extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas ↔

Impressing a sense of dependence upon and gratitude toward foreign strangers is therefore an uphill task

习语与具体短语等值

【辨邻】 M 本段是 they'll have to find a way of forging bonds of affection 的对策段，没有正面陈述 让人依赖并感激陌生人极难 这一事实判断；难度判断在前一段。

they'll have to find a way of forging bonds of affection between American consumers and foreign producers

J 本段集中讲 when we trade, we trade with strangers 的陌生现状，是 难度 的前因，而非难度结论本身；结论在后一段。

when we trade, we trade with strangers

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

13 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 开门点题：自由贸易在民粹派与古典自由派之间分歧明显。自由贸易派强调免税贸易给消费者带来的好处与对贫困的缓解，保护主义派强调国内生产者和社区因全球化付出的代价。

信息指纹 保护主义派立论

B 在保守派内战常常沦为部落式对骂时，贸易议题罕见地存在双方都有深思熟虑政策主张的局面。

信息指纹 贸易议题是例外

C 在贸易话题上，自由派与民粹派有真正交流思想的机会，与平时彼此谴责的套路截然不同。

信息指纹 富有成效的辩论

D 提出本文核心论点：现代贸易问题不是金钱问题，而是错误意识的问题；这一观察最早由托克维尔在 1840 年提出。

信息指纹 错误意识不是金钱

E 回顾托克维尔的历史观察：原始社会分工尚未发达，个人、家庭或部落基本要自给自足地满足自身物质需求。

信息指纹 原始社会自给自足

F 原始社会经济政治组织本地化、面对面，让先民始终感到对他人的依赖；托克维尔指出与人共事会发现自己并不那么独立。

信息指纹 面对面感知相互依赖

G 现代社会分工蔓延，每个人对他人的依赖越来越深；但因失去了与邻里的日常接触，反而感觉自己越来越独立——这就是现代贸易的悖论。

信息指纹 越依赖越无觉

H 错误意识扰乱了自由贸易辩论：美国家庭里几乎没有商品的生产销售不依赖全球各地的劳动者，但人们并不觉得自己依赖这些陌生人，也极少心存感激。

信息指纹 几乎无商品独立于全球供应链

I 第一个原因——金钱。金钱让我们无需建立关系就能买到他人劳动成果，因而让我们误以为自己比实际更独立。

信息指纹 金钱制造独立错觉

J 第二个原因——匿名。现代性让我们与之打交道的对象大多是陌生人；托克维尔悲观地形容每个人都像他人命运的陌生人。

信息指纹 匿名作为第二根源

K 用托克维尔倒数第二句作为对现代经济中个体处境的浓缩概括。

信息指纹 触而不感的引用

L 这是自由贸易捍卫者面临的巨大挑战：让人类对陌生人心存感激极其困难，而全球市场恰恰让我们彼此成为陌生人；我们的大脑天生为部落生活而设。

信息指纹 对陌生人感激极难

M 出路：自由贸易者必须为本国消费者与海外生产者之间锻造情感纽带，去匿名化、构建跨国团结感，否则保护主义者凭借民族团结感这一与生俱来的优势会在选票上获胜。

信息指纹 锻造跨国情感纽带

31 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Trade is one of the policy areas where the hostility that exists between populists(民粹主义者) and classical liberals is most visible.

A段，第1句

句子涵盖主系表结构、双层嵌套定语从句、关系代词和关系副词在从句中的不同功能（"that" 作主语、"where" 作地点状语）、介词短语作状语等多种成分类型，且嵌套层次清晰，是练习定语从句识别和成分划分的优质材料。

Free-traders point to the undeniable good that tariff-free trade has done for consumers across the world and to the observable alleviation of poverty in corners of the world where previously closed markets have been opened up.

A段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句带并列宾语、宾语内嵌套定语从句、定语从句使用现在完成时或被动语态。这种多层修饰加并列的结构是学术文章和新闻评论的常见句式，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似长难句，具有很高的代表性。

Protectionists point to the domestic producers who've paid the price for this globalized economy in the form of lost livelihoods and hollowed-out communities.

A段，第3句

典型的“主语 + 动词 + 宾语 + 限制性定语从句”结构，是学术和新闻英语中最常见的长难句雏形。

Consequently, trade as a topic of discussion provides an opportunity for liberals and populists to have a real meeting of minds.

C段，第1句

本句呈现“主语（带定语）+ 谓语 + 宾语 + 后置定语（不定式）”结构，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的中等长度简单句模式；"for sb to do"作定语的用法在真题中频繁出现，具有较好的代表性和迁移价值，但由于缺少从句，结构复杂度未达到最典型的真题句式。

Fruitful debates might actually take place in this area, as opposed to the familiar ritual we've become accustomed to of condemnation met with counter-condemnation.

C段，第2句

主句包含主语、情态谓语、地点状语，以及较长的介词短语作状语；定语从句中关系代词省略是易错点，to 的宾语缺失需要学生识别先行词回填。成分种类较丰富，且包含典型的定语从句省略现象，训练价值较高。

Strange as it might sound, the problem with trade in the modern world isn't a matter of dollars and cents.

D段，第1句

让步状语从句的倒装结构（"形容词 + as"）和主系表否定句都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。这种"状语从句 + 主句"的组合以及状语从句前置的布局在真题中频繁出现，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Tracking the economic development of mankind from primitive to modern societies, Tocqueville observed a paradox unfolding over the centuries as economic realities and human experience of those realities strayed further and further from each other.

E段，第1句

本句覆盖了主谓宾基本结构、分词短语作状语和定语、状语从句、并列主语等多种成分，且宾语后置定语和句首状语的位置容易与主干混淆，适合训练学生识别修饰成分与核心成分的边界，以及区分谓语动词与非谓语动词的能力。

This is not to deny that basic forms of trade took place, but, for the most part, our primitive ancestors lived fairly self-reliant, if crushingly poor, lives.

E段，第4句

并列转折句式（承认一点但强调另一面）和宾语从句嵌套，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构；"be + to do"表立场、插入语分隔主干、形容词短语作定语等，都是真题常考句式，典型性强，掌握后可大量复用。

As Tocqueville notes, "as soon as a man begins to deal with common affairs in public, he begins to perceive that he is not so independent of his fellow men as he had first imagined, and that in order to obtain their support he must often lend them his cooperation."

F段，第2句

本句结构层次丰富但仍有稳定抓手，如逗号、“as soon as”、两个“that”和“not so ... as ...”。它既能训练主干定位，也能训练时态先后判断，适合作为优先练习材料。

Each person became more and more dependent on others for their basic needs.

G段，第2句

主系表结构是常见句式，“become + 形容词”的搭配在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。程度状语“more and more”的用法也较为典型。但整体结构相对简单，代表性处于中等水平。

And yet, robbed of the engagement with our neighbors and with our local communities that our ancestors were forced into by circumstance, we feel ourselves to be more and more independent of one another.

G段，第3句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、原因状语(过去分词短语)、定语从句等多种成分,且包含典型易错点:过去分词短语作状语易被误判为谓语,“feel + 宾语 + 不定式”的宾补结构需要准确识别,定语从句的先行词定位需要跨越并列成分。这些特征使其成为综合训练成分划分的优质材料。

As we become more and more dependent on others, we become less and less conscious of our dependence on others.

G段，第4句

句首状语从句加主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,且本句通过平行结构(“more and more”对“less and less”)形成对比,是典型的议论文常见句型

There is scarcely a single commodity in any American household that isn't dependent for its manufacture and sale, through one supply chain or another, on scores of different people spread out across the entire globe.

H段，第2句

There is 存现句 + 限制性定语从句 的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，且本句展示了定语从句修饰名词、多个介词短语作状语的典型搭配方式，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句式。主句和从句的结构都是英语书面语的常见模式，具有很强的代表性。

But as Tocqueville already foresaw in 1840, we do not feel dependent on these strangers for our way of life.

H段，第3句

"状语从句 + 主句" 的结构在考试中较为常见，尤其是 "as" 引导的状语从句。主句使用系动词 "feel" 加形容词表语的结构也是典型的主系表句式。这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，掌握后可以迁移到类似句型的理解中，具有一定的代表性。

Money allows us to purchase the work of others without giving any thought to them as human beings.

I段，第3句

"allow sb to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，具有很强的代表性。本句还展示了介词短语作状语的用法，以及 "without + 动名词" 表示否定伴随状况，这些都是考试中常见的结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句型。结构典型性较高。

Simply agree on a price, and you can have any goods you wish without taking a second thought for the human being involved on the other side of the transaction.

I段，第6句

并列主句结构、限制性定语从句（尤其是关系代词省略形式）、情态动词用法均为四六级和考研常见句式，且该句型在描述条件—结果逻辑时频繁出现，学习后可大量迁移。

It gives us a set of rituals to perform and promises that if we do so we'll be able to wield power over others.

I段，第11句

本句成分丰富且典型：包含双宾语结构 gives us a set of rituals、宾语从句、条件状语从句、不定式作定语 to perform、介词短语作定语 over others 等多种成分。特别是双宾语、宾语从句嵌套状语从句这类结构是常考易错点，练习价值较高。

Gratitude for the anonymous men and women who make up the supply chain rarely makes its way into our consciousness.

I段，第13句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主语为抽象名词加介词短语和定语从句修饰，形成长主语；定语从句用关系代词引导且在从句中作主语；谓语使用固定搭配"make one's way into"。这种"复杂主语+简单谓语+状语"的模式在学术和新闻语体中高频出现，掌握此结构后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Anonymity, in fact, is the second root cause of the free-trade paradox.

J段，第1句

主系表结构加插入语是学术写作中的常见句式，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简洁，未涉及定语从句、复杂修饰等四六级或考研真题中更典型的复杂结构，典型性中等偏下。

As opposed to the ancestors Tocqueville compares us to, we do not know the people with whom we have to do, in either the economic or the political sphere.

J段，第4句

本句涵盖主谓宾结构、定语从句(包括关系代词省略和介词前置两种典型变体)、介词短语作状语、情态结构等多种成分,且第二个定语从句中 with whom 的位置和 have to do 的搭配是常见易错点,适合作为划分练习句帮助学习者巩固定语从句和情态结构的识别。

This is how Tocqueville—rather pessimistically—describes us: Each, standing apart, is like a stranger to the destiny of others; his children and personal friends forming for him the entire human race.

J段，第7句

这句时态本身不难，但结构辨认价值高，特别适合训练“不要把所有动词形式都当谓语”和“如何识别系动词后的整块内容”。对于句子结构训练来说，投入产出比很高。

As for the remainder of his fellow citizens, he is beside them, but he does not see them.

J段，第8句

并列句是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式，用 "but" 连接两个对比或转折的主句也是典型用法。但本句的结构过于简单，两个主句都是基础句型，没有从句嵌套或其他复杂修饰成分，不能代表真题中常见的复杂长难句。作为并列句的基本范例有一定代表性，但迁移价值中等。

The last sentence but one is as apt a summary as one could hope to come by of how each of us functions in the modern economy: "He touches them, but he does not feel them."

K段，第1句

本句涵盖主系表结构、定语从句(省略关系代词)、宾语从句(疑问词引导)、比较结构、介词短语后置定语等多种成分,且存在"as...as结构中嵌入从句"和"of引导宾语从句"两个易混淆点,非常适合作为成分划分的综合训练材料,能让学习者同时练习多种常见结构的识别。

Impressing a sense of dependence upon and gratitude toward foreign strangers is therefore an uphill task.

L段，第4句

动名词短语作主语的主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，特别是学术或议论文语境中常用此结构陈述一般性判断。本句长主语配合系表结构的模式具有很高的代表性，学生掌握后可大量迁移到同类句式的理解中。

Only by de-anonymizing the men and women who supply us with the goods and services we enjoy from overseas and by creating a sense of solidarity and relationship across borders that transcends economic interest can free trade win the day.

M段，第2句

涵盖双宾语结构(supply us with)、省略关系代词的定语从句、倒装句主谓识别、嵌套定语从句的层级归属、状语与定语的区分等多个易错点,成分种类丰富,训练价值高。

People became more and more reliant on others for basic needs as they entered the modern world even though they might feel less so.

第36题 题干

本句覆盖了主谓表、主谓宾、时间状语从句、让步状语从句等多种成分类型。表语部分包含递增修饰(more and more)和介词短语修饰(on others、for basic needs),让步从句中的 'less so' 涉及省略和替代,都是值得练习的语法点。句子在有限篇幅内呈现了较丰富的成分组合,适合作为划分练习材料。

On the topic of trade, productive debates might be possible, in contrast to the familiar mutual condemnation in discussing other issues.

第37题 题干

主系表结构加情态动词、介词短语作状语修饰主干、对比结构 "in contrast to", 这些都是考试阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析。

We feel greater independence than we actually possess because money allows us to buy things without building any relationships.

第38题 题干

句子同时包含比较结构 (greater ... than) 和原因状语从句 (because), 这两种结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中极为常见。allow sb to do sth 也是高频句型。比较从句嵌入主句宾语的位置是典型的比较结构用法, 掌握后可广泛复用到类似句式中。

The trouble with today's trade stems from misconceptions rather than money.

第39题 题干

结构典型性中等偏上。"主语(带后置定语) + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语" 这一句式在考试阅读中较为常见, 尤其是 "stem from" (源于) 这类固定搭配经常出现。状语中的 "rather than" 并列结构也是常考句式之一。掌握本句结构后, 学生可以迁移到类似的 "arise from"、"result from" 等句型。但本句缺少从句等更复杂的典型结构, 因此典型性为中等偏上。

Few commodities in American homes are not reliant on people abroad in the process of manufacture and sale.

第43题 题干

涵盖主语、系动词、表语、定语(介词短语作后置定语)等常见成分, 且表语部分带有多层介词短语修饰, 可以练习如何识别修饰层次。双重否定 (Few 和 not) 是值得注意的语义陷阱。成分种类中等丰富, 有一定练习价值, 但缺少宾语、状语从句等更复杂结构。

It is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas.

第45题 题干

形式主语 It + be + 形容词 + 不定式 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于表达某事的难易、重要性等。make + 宾语 + 不定式（省略 to）+ 宾补 也是常考的使役动词结构。掌握本句后可大量复用到类似句型的分析中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 130 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与 该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

primitive B2

adj. 原始的

本篇6次 · 真题 15 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇5次 · 真题 167 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇5次 · 真题 22 句

ancestor B2

n. 祖先，祖宗

本篇5次 · 真题 15 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇4次 · 真题 168 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇4次 · 真题 163 句

gratitude B2

n. 感激

本篇4次 · 真题 28 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇4次 · 真题 17 句

consciousness C1

n. 意识

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 273 句

actually B1

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇3次 · 真题 182 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇3次 · 真题 165 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇3次 · 真题 103 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇3次 · 真题 57 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇3次 · 真题 51 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇3次 · 真题 46 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 143 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次 · 真题 102 句

exist A2

v. 存在; 实际上有

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次·真题 59 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇2次·真题 34 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇2次·真题 32 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇2次·真题 31 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇2次·真题 25 句

false A2

adj. 错误的

本篇2次·真题 18 句

tribe B2

n. 部落

本篇2次·真题 17 句

division B1

n. 分开

本篇2次·真题 16 句

solidarity C1

n. 团结一致

本篇2次·真题 16 句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本篇2次·真题 14 句

liberal C1

adj. 开明的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

manufacture B2

v. (大规模) 制造, 生产

本篇2次·真题 13 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇2次·真题 13 句

exclusively B2

adv. 专门地

本篇2次·真题 12 句

impress B1

v. 使印象深刻

本篇2次·真题 11 句

commodity C1

n. 商品

本篇2次·真题10句

opposed B2

adj. 反对的

本篇2次·真题10句

forge B2

v. 伪造

本篇2次·真题8句

ritual B2

n. 仪式

本篇2次·真题8句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题170句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题158句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题140句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题128句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题126句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题119句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题115句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题106句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题103句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题96句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题73句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题61句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 56 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 55 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题 55 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 51 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 51 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次·真题 48 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 48 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 44 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 41 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 40 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 34 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇1次·真题 34 句

classical

B2

adj. 古典的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

otherwise

B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 33 句

perceive

B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

constantly

B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 31 句

previously

B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

household

B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题 30 句

reader

A2

n. 读者

本篇1次·真题 30 句

extremely

B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 29 句

livestock

B2

n. 牲畜

本篇1次·真题 29 句

obtain

B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 29 句

therefore

B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 28 句

cooperation

B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 26 句

rare

B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

root

A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

strike

B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 25 句

contrast

B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 24 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本篇1次·真题 24 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本篇1次·真题 23 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次·真题 22 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 21 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 20 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本篇1次·真题 20 句

stray B2

v. 走失

本篇1次·真题 19 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

globe B1

n. 地球

本篇1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

hostility C1

n. 敌意

本篇1次·真题 16 句

possess B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本篇1次·真题 15 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇1次·真题15句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题14句

civil B2

adj. 公民的

本篇1次·真题14句

grateful B1

adj. 感激的

本篇1次·真题14句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本篇1次·真题14句

substantial B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次·真题13句

accustomed B2

adj. 习惯的;惯常的

本篇1次·真题12句

affair B2

n. 事务

本篇1次·真题12句

alarm A2

n. 警报器

本篇1次·真题12句

foresee B2

v. 预见

本篇1次·真题12句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇1次·真题10句

livelihood B2

n. 生计

本篇1次·真题10句

misconception C1

n. 错误的看法

本篇1次·真题10句

bound B1

adj. 一定会

本篇1次·真题9句

consequently B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题9句

exception B2

n. 例外

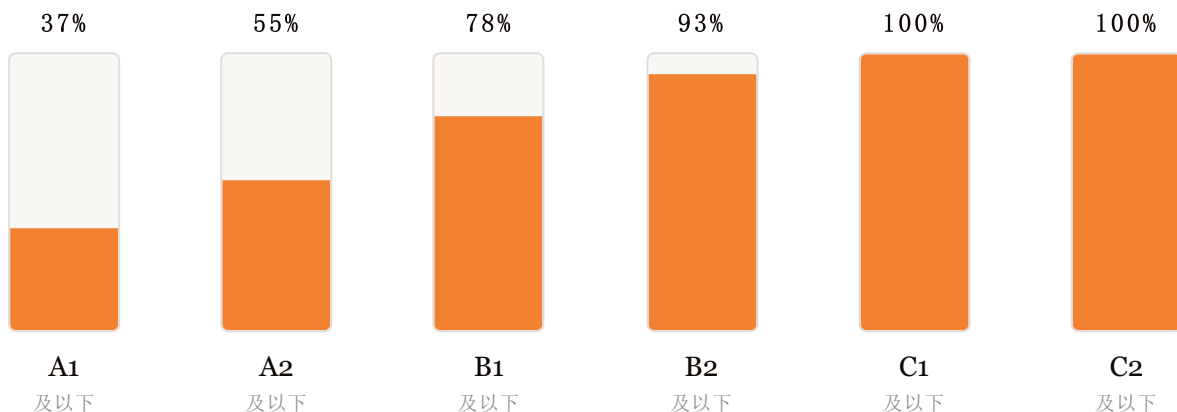
本篇1次·真题9句

<u>inborn</u> C1 adj. 天生的 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	<u>shadow</u> A2 n. 阴影 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句
<u>transaction</u> B2 n. 交易 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	<u>upper</u> A2 adj. 上面的, 上层的 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句
<u>border</u> B1 n. 边界 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句	<u>illusion</u> B2 n. 错觉 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句
<u>prevail</u> C1 v. 占上风 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句	<u>rob</u> B1 v. 抢劫 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 393 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **393** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 28 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 393 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

393

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%



英语六级 2024年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2024年12月第2套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2024年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2024年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(2024-12) · 英语六级

Part III Section C (1)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 There are hundreds of personality quizzes online that assert they can ascertain whether the right or left half of your brain is dominant. Left-brained people are supposedly logical and excel at language and math while right-brained people are more imaginative, emotionally intelligent and skilled with spatial reasoning. There's just one problem: That's not how brains work.

网上有数百种性格测试声称它们能够确定你的大脑是左半球还是右半球占主导地位。据说左脑型的人逻辑性强,擅长语言和数学,而右脑型的人则更富想象力,情商更高,空间推理能力更强。问题只有一个:大脑并不是这样工作的。

P2 Popular science enthusiasts sort of took this idea and ran with it, and it's become woven in popular culture now, and it's not going away.

科普爱好者在某种程度上接受了这个想法并加以发挥,它现在已经融入流行文化之中,而且不会消失。

P3 Despite this enduring belief, there's no such thing as being "right-brained" or "left-brained". Whether you're someone who tends more towards creativity or logic has nothing to do with one hemisphere of your brain being dominant over the other. But the actual science of how the two halves of our brains work together is sometimes stranger than fiction.

尽管这种观念持久存在,但实际上并不存在所谓的"右脑型"或"左脑型"。你是更倾向于创造性还是逻辑性,与大脑的某一半球占主导地位毫无关系。但关于我们大脑两半球如何协同工作的真正科学有时比虚构更离奇。

P4 The human brain is divided into two hemispheres, the left and right. In all vertebrate(脊椎的) animals, the right hemisphere controls the left side of the body and vice versa. And scientists have long known, thanks to the behaviors of patients who suffered brain injuries, that different areas of the brain do different things.

人类大脑分为两个半球,即左半球和右半球。在所有脊椎动物中,右半球控制身体左侧,反之亦然。科学家们早就知道,由于脑损伤患者的行为表现,大脑的不同区域执行不同的功能。

P5 But many scientists struggled with this idea, because the very suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain operate differently disrupted the idea that nature tends toward perfect symmetry. 但许多科学家对这一观点感到困扰,因为大脑左右两半的运作方式不同这一说法本身就打破了自然界趋向完美对称的观念。

P6 Work by neuroscientists(神经科学家) has revealed the importance of different hemispheres of the brain for different activities. However, their research quickly saw some misinterpretations in the general public: Some presumed creative people must be right-brained and logical people left-brained. It is proven that not only is personality unrelated to the different halves of the brain, but people aren't really right- or left-brained to begin with. The idea that we have left-dominant people and right-dominant people, and that this is related to personality, is categorically false. That's never been supported in the neuroscience community. Neuroscientists don't believe that and never have.

神经科学家的研究揭示了大脑不同半球对于不同活动的重要性。然而,他们的研究很快在公众中出现了一些误读:有些人认为有创造力的人一定是右脑型,而有逻辑性的人则是左脑型。事实证明,不仅性格与大脑的不同半球无关,而且人们从一开始就不是真正的右脑型或左脑型。认为我们有左脑主导型和右脑主导型的人,并且这与性格相关的观点是完全错误的。这在神经科学界从未得到支持。神经科学家不相信这一点,也从未相信过。

P7 What scientists learned is that there are really important differences between the left hemisphere and the right hemisphere. It's just that they have nothing to do with personality or whether cognitive strategy is more logical or free spirited or creative. While researchers have shown the limitations of how the hemispheres of our brains influence our lives, it's not difficult to understand the appeal of such ideas. People are endlessly fascinated by themselves and their friends, and the subtle differences in how people think about the world are really meaningful to them. When you come up with an online quiz that tells us something about ourselves, we're drawn to that. It's irresistible. But you have to take it with an enormous grain of salt.

科学家们了解到的是,左半球和右半球之间确实存在重要差异。只是这些差异与性格或认知策略是更偏逻辑还是更自由奔放或更具创造性无关。虽然研究人员已经展示了大脑半球如何影响我们生活的局限性,但不难理解这类观点的吸引力。人们对自己和朋友有着无尽的兴趣,而人们思考世界方式的细微差异对他们来说确实很有意义。当你看到一个在线测试告诉我们一些关于自己的事情时,我们会被它吸引。这是不可抗拒的。但你必须对此持非常谨慎的态度。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do numerous personality quizzes online claim they are able to do?

- A) Distinguish between the two hemispheres of one's brain.
- B) Determine whether one is left-brained or right-brained.
- C) Tell if one is more of a linguist or of a mathematician.
- D) Ascertain how one's brain performs different tasks.

众多在线性格测试声称它们能够做什么？

- A) 区分一个人大脑的两个半球。 B) 判断一个人是左脑型还是右脑型。
C) 判断一个人更像语言学家还是数学家。 D) 确定一个人的大脑如何执行不同任务。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do numerous personality quizzes online claim they are able to do? 是 What 引导的事实性提问，问"quizzes 声称做什么"，可直接回原文找事实陈述。

【拆句】 题干主干 What do...quizzes...claim they are able to do?, What 作 do 的宾语，they are able to do 是 claim 的宾语从句；结构平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 There are hundreds of personality quizzes online that assert they can ascertain whether the right or left half of your brain is dominant.

网络上有成百上千的性格测试，宣称它们能够查明你的左半脑还是右半脑占主导。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Distinguish between the two hemispheres of one's brain 说的是"区分大脑的两个半球"——这是解剖事实而非测试声称的本事，与原文承诺的"判断哪边占主导"不同。

B) ✓ 正确

ascertain whether the right or left half of your brain is dominant ↔

Determine whether one is left-brained or right-brained

B 项把定位句改写成"判断一个人是左脑型还是右脑型"，与预判一致，且严格落在 P1 首句的字面承诺范围内。

C) 答非所问

Tell if one is more of a linguist or of a mathematician 取自 excel at language and math 的延伸描述，是"左脑型人"的衍生特征，而非测试本身宣称要做的事。

D) 张冠李戴

Ascertain how one's brain performs different tasks 的内容来自 different areas of the brain do different things，那是科学界的事实，不是"测试"声称要做的；动词 Ascertain 虽与原文同词，但宾语错配。

47. What does the author say is sometimes stranger than fiction?

- A) How one hemisphere of the brain impacts creativity.
- B) How the two halves of our brains work alternately.
- C) How the two hemispheres of our brains cooperate.
- D) How one half of the brain dominates the other.

作者说什么有时比小说更离奇？

- A) 大脑的一个半球如何影响创造力。 B) 我们大脑的两半如何交替工作。
- C) 我们大脑的两个半球如何合作。 D) 大脑的一半如何主导另一半。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say is sometimes stranger than fiction? 问作者明说的内容，是对原文一句话的事实复现。

【拆句】 题干主干 What does the author say is...?, What 是表语补足语，is sometimes stranger than fiction 修饰 What 指向的具体事物；结构简单。

【定位】 But the actual science of how the two halves of our brains work together is sometimes stranger than fiction.

但关于我们大脑两个半球如何协同运作的真实科学，有时比小说还要离奇。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

How one hemisphere of the brain impacts creativity 关注“某一个半脑对创造力的影响”，定位句强调的是“两半协同”，主体数量不符；creativity 也是从前文带过来的旁支话题。

B) 偷换概念

How the two halves of our brains work alternately 把 work together 改成 work alternately (轮流工作)，意思完全不同——一个是同时合作，一个是交替使用。

C) ✓ 正确

the two halves of our brains work together ↔ the two hemispheres of our brains cooperate
C 项把 "halves...work together" 替换成 "hemispheres...cooperate"，是定位句的等值改写。

D) 与原文相反

How one half of the brain dominates the other 正是文章一开头就否定的“左右脑主导说”，与定位句乃至全文立场相反。

48. Why did many scientists have difficulty endorsing the idea that different areas of the brain do different things?
- A) It contradicts the assumption that the two hemispheres of the brain are symmetrical.
 - B) It dismisses the view that the universe has been evolving in a consistent manner.
 - C) It is in conflict with the suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain work together.
 - D) It disrupts the idea that the right hemisphere of the brain controls the left side of the body.

为什么许多科学家难以认可大脑不同区域做不同事情这一观点？

- A) 它与大脑两个半球对称的假设相矛盾。
- B) 它否定了宇宙一直以一致方式演化的观点。
- C) 它与大脑左右两半共同工作的说法相冲突。
- D) 它打破了大脑右半球控制身体左侧的观点。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 Why did many scientists have difficulty endorsing the idea...? 问原因，且原因通常在原文同句以 because/since 给出。

【拆句】 题干主干 Why did many scientists have difficulty endorsing the idea...?, that different areas of the brain do different things 是 idea 的同位语从句，解释 idea 内容；理解关键是 endorsing="赞同/接受"，不是"支持"商业意味。

【定位】 But many scientists struggled with this idea, because the very suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain operate differently disrupted the idea that nature tends toward perfect symmetry.

但许多科学家难以接受这个观点，因为"大脑左右半球运作方式不同"这一论断本身就动摇了"自然界趋向完美对称"的观念。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

disrupted the idea that nature tends toward perfect symmetry ↔

contradicts the assumption that the two hemispheres of the brain are symmetrical

A 项把"动摇自然对称预设"这一动作改写为"与左右脑对称的预设相矛盾"，二者在本语境下指代同一观念，定位句即等于 A 项。

B) 无中生有

It dismisses the view that the universe has been evolving in a consistent manner
把对象从"自然对称"扩展为"宇宙演化方式"，原文未涉及宇宙演化的话题。

C) 张冠李戴

It is in conflict with the suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain work together
把矛盾对象说成"两半脑协同"，但原文中科学家排斥的不是"协同"，而是"对称"预设；况且"协同"是 P3 的肯定观点，本身不会被科学家抗拒。

D) 张冠李戴

It disrupts the idea that the right hemisphere of the brain controls the left side of the body
取自 P4 的解剖事实，是脊椎动物的客观规律，不可能被科学家抗拒；动词 disrupts 虽与原文同词，宾语却换错。

49. What belief have neuroscientists long rejected according to the passage?

- A) There are left-dominant people and right-dominant people with different personalities.
- B) There are noticeable differences between the left and right hemispheres of the brain.
- C) One's personality is hardly related to the different halves of the brain.
- D) Different areas of the brain are responsible for different activities.

根据文章,神经科学家长期以来拒绝接受什么观点?

- A) 存在具有不同性格的左脑主导型和右脑主导型的人。 B) 大脑左右半球之间存在明显差异。
- C) 一个人的性格与大脑的不同半球几乎无关。 D) 大脑的不同区域负责不同的活动。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What belief have neuroscientists long rejected according to the passage? 问"哪个观念被拒", 是对原文一处明确表态的复现。

【拆句】 题干主干 What belief have neuroscientists long rejected...?, long 修饰 rejected 表"长久以来一直拒绝"; 现在完成时 + long, 强调持续否定, 是定位句的语气信号。

【定位】 The idea that we have left-dominant people and right-dominant people, and that this is related to personality, is categorically false. That's never been supported in the neuroscience community. Neuroscientists don't believe that and never have.

"存在左脑主导型和右脑主导型人、并且这与人格有关"这一观念是完全错误的。神经科学界从未支持过这种说法。神经科学家不相信这种说法, 也从未相信过。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

we have left-dominant people and right-dominant people, and that this is related to personality

↔ **There are left-dominant people and right-dominant people with different personalities**

A 项就是定位句被 categorically false / never been supported 否定的那个具体观念, 与预判一致。

B) 与原文相反

There are noticeable differences between the left and right hemispheres of the brain 是 there are really important differences between the left hemisphere and the right hemisphere 明确肯定的事实, 神经科学界并不拒斥它。

C) 与原文相反

One's personality is hardly related to the different halves of the brain 正是作者本人和神经科学界所持的立场(人格与左右脑无关), 不是他们"长期拒绝"的观念。

D) 与原文相反

Different areas of the brain are responsible for different activities 是 different areas of the brain do different things 的同义改写, 是科学界共识, 不可能被"长期拒绝"。

50. What are we advised to do with an online quiz that tells us something about ourselves?

- A) Challenge its authority.
- B) Scrutinize its originality.
- C) Evaluate its popularity.
- D) Question its reliability.

对于告诉我们一些关于自己信息的在线测试,我们被建议做什么?

A) 质疑其权威性。 B) 审查其原创性。 C) 评估其受欢迎程度。 D) 质疑其可靠性。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What are we advised to do...? 问作者给出的具体建议, 原文末段必有对应明示。

【拆句】 题干主干 What are we advised to do with an online quiz...?, that tells us something about ourselves 是 quiz 的定语从句; advise sb. to do 的被动 are advised to do 是常见结构, 注意 with 引出对象 "对.....怎么办"。

【定位】 When you come up with an online quiz that tells us something about ourselves, we're drawn to that. It's irresistible. But you have to take it with an enormous grain of salt.

当出现一份告诉我们自身某些情况的网络测试时, 我们被吸引, 难以抗拒。但你必须对它持极大的保留态度。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

Challenge its authority 暗示要去"挑战其权威性", 但原文只是建议保留态度、不轻信结论, 并未要求与之对抗。

B) **无中生有**

Scrutinize its originality 让人去审查"原创性", 原文丝毫未涉及测试是否原创的问题。

C) **答非所问**

Evaluate its popularity 评的是"测试的流行程度", 与作者给读者的"个人如何对待结论"的建议完全错位。

D) **✓ 正确**

take it with an enormous grain of salt ↔ **Question its reliability**

把习语 take it with an enormous grain of salt 还原为字面意 question its reliability, 与预判一致。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

There are hundreds of personality quizzes online that assert they can ascertain whether the right or left half of your brain is dominant.

第1段，第1句

本句结构典型、训练点集中，而且时态负担不重，适合把注意力放在分层拆句和成分定位上。对于结构与时态综合训练，值得优先练习。

Despite this enduring belief, there's no such thing as being "right-brained" or "left-brained".

第3段，第1句

“there is/there are”是很常见、可迁移性很强的句型。“no such thing as ...”也是阅读里常见的固定表达方式，掌握后对类似句子很有帮助。

Whether you're someone who tends more towards creativity or logic has nothing to do with one hemisphere of your brain being dominant over the other.

第3段，第2句

这句话结构上有代表性，嵌套适中，能有效训练主干识别和从句层级判断；同时时态不复杂，不会把注意力从结构训练上分散开。作为“句子结构加时态”练习材料，优先度较高。

But many scientists struggled with this idea, because the very suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain operate differently disrupted the idea that nature tends toward perfect symmetry.

第5段，第1句

本句结构层次清楚但不算过分怪异，既能训练主干识别，也能训练两个“that”内容结构的判断；时态本身基础，适合把注意力集中在结构分析上，因此推荐优先练习。

However, their research quickly saw some misinterpretations in the general public: Some presumed creative people must be right-brained and logical people left-brained.

第6段，第2句

覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语、表语、宾语从句等多种成分，宾语从句省略引导词且内部有并列承前省略，是练习识别从句边界、省略还原和并列结构的良好材料

It is proven that not only is personality unrelated to the different halves of the brain, but people aren't really right- or left-brained to begin with.

第6段，第3句

形式主语搭配主语从句，以及否定词置于句首导致的倒装，都是四六级和考研英语中极高频的考点。

What scientists learned is that there are really important differences between the left hemisphere and the right hemisphere.

第7段，第1句

这种“主语从句 + 系动词 + 表语从句”的结构在学术文章和考试阅读中非常常见，特别是用来陈述研究发现或客观事实时。“What...”引导的主语从句和“that...”引导的表语从句都是高频句式。掌握这种结构后可以广泛应用于理解和表达“某某发现/认为/说明的是...”这类句子，迁移价值很高。

When you come up with an online quiz that tells us something about ourselves, we're drawn to that.

第7段，第5句

本句结构高度典型。时间状语从句前置修饰主句，定语从句修饰名词，被动语态表达客观规律，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。When引导的条件性时间状语加主句陈述规律的模式在说明文和议论文中极为常见，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Determine whether one is left-brained or right-brained.

第46题，B

本句涵盖祈使句主语省略、宾语从句识别、系表结构、并列表语等多个知识点；尤其适合练习“whether”引导的名词性从句作宾语，以及祈使句的主语判定；但句子整体较短，成分种类相对单一，缺少定语、状语等更多样的修饰成分。

What does the author say is sometimes stranger than fiction?

第47题 题干

特殊疑问句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读理解中的高频句式，疑问词在从句中充当成分的用法也很常见，掌握后可大量复用。

Different areas of the brain are responsible for different activities.

第49题，D

主系表结构是英语中最典型的基本句型之一，且 be responsible for 是固定搭配，在学术写作和说明文中常见。但因句式过于简单，无从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的完整代表性一般，属于中等典型性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 66 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

hemisphere C1

n. 半球（地球的一半）

本篇13次 · 真题 18 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇7次 · 真题 46 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇4次 · 真题 139 句

neuroscientist C1

n. 神经科学家

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 170 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇2次 · 真题 85 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

disrupt C1

v. 扰乱;中断

本篇2次·真题 12 句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

ascertain C1

v. 查明

本篇2次·真题 8 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 363 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 171 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 163 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 111 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 85 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 77 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 66 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 63 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 61 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 48 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本篇1次·真题 34 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次·真题 26 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 25 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

distinguish

B2

v. 区分

本篇1次·真题 23 句

consistent

B2

adj. 一致的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

injury

B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本篇1次·真题 21 句

actual

B1

adj. 真实的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

reject

B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次·真题 20 句

universe

B2

n. 宇宙

本篇1次·真题 20 句

neuroscience

C1

n. 神经科学

本篇1次·真题 19 句

false

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

assumption

B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

cooperate

B2

v. 合作

本篇1次·真题 17 句

dominate

B2

v. 控制

本篇1次·真题 17 句

enormous

B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

grain

B1

n. 谷物;粮食

本篇1次·真题 14 句

limitation

B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 14 句

emotionally

B2

adv. 在情感上

本篇1次·真题 13 句

meaningful

B2

adj. 有意义的

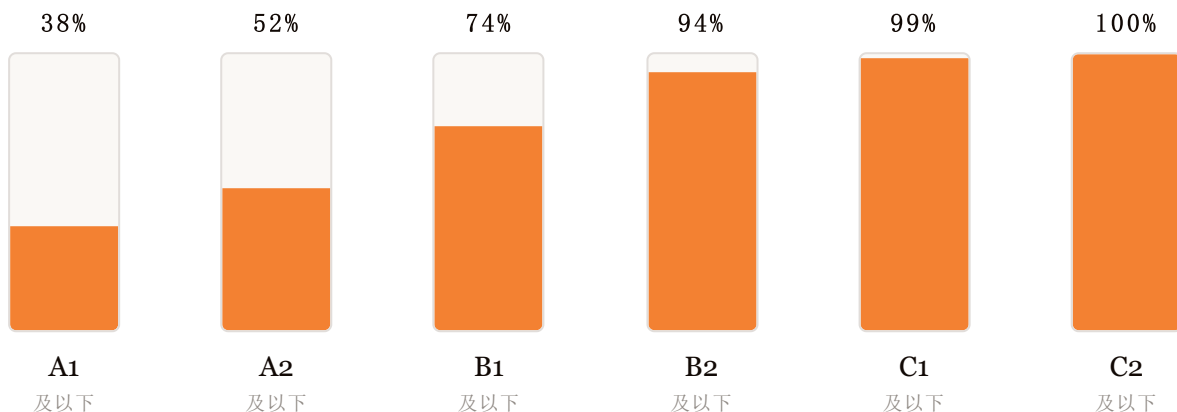
本篇1次·真题 13 句

<u>reasoning</u> B2 n. 推理 本篇1次 · 真题 13 句	<u>subtle</u> B2 adj. 微妙的 本篇1次 · 真题 13 句
<u>unrelated</u> B2 adj. 无关的 本篇1次 · 真题 13 句	<u>endure</u> B2 v. 忍受 本篇1次 · 真题 12 句
<u>endorse</u> C1 v. 公开支持、赞同（人或政策） 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句	<u>excel</u> B2 v. 擅长 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
<u>skilled</u> B1 adj. 熟练的 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>presume</u> C1 v. 假定，推测（某事属实） 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 197 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **197** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 12 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 197 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

197

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

74%

英语六级 2024年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2024年12月第2套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2024年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2024年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(2024-12) · 英语六级

Part III Section C (2)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 One hundred thirty-five students, four teachers, one giant classroom: This is what 9th grade looks like at Westwood High School, in Mesa, Arizona's largest school system. There, an innovative teaching model has taken hold, and is spreading to other schools in the district and beyond.

135名学生,4名教师,一个巨大的教室:这就是亚利桑那州最大学区Mesa的Westwood高中九年级的样子。在那里,一种创新的教学模式已经扎根,并正在向该学区及其他地区的学校推广。

P2 Five years ago, faced with high teacher turnover and declining student enrollment, Westwood's leaders decided to try something different. Working with professors at Arizona State University's teachers college, they piloted a classroom model known as team teaching, which allows teachers to dissolve the walls that separate their classes across physical or grade divides.

五年前,面对教师流失率高和学生入学率下降的问题,Westwood的领导层决定尝试一些不同的做法。他们与Arizona State University教育学院的教授合作,试行了一种被称为团队教学的课堂模式,该模式允许教师打破在物理空间或年级上分隔其班级的墙壁。

P3 The teachers share large groups of students—sometimes 100 or more—and rotate between group instruction, one-on-one interventions, small study groups, or whatever the teachers as a team agree is a priority that day. What looks at times like chaos is in fact a carefully orchestrated plan: Each morning,

the Westwood teams meet to hammer out a personalized program for every student the team will focus on that day.

教师们共同负责大批学生——有时多达100人或更多——并在集体授课、一对一辅导、小组学习或团队当天商定的任何优先事项之间轮换。看起来有时像是混乱的场面,实际上是一个精心安排的计划:每天早上,Westwood的团队开会为团队当天将关注的每个学生制定个性化方案。

P4 By giving teachers more opportunity to collaborate, Mesa's administrators hoped to fill staffing gaps and boost teacher morale and retention. Initial research suggests the gamble could pay off.

通过给教师更多合作机会,Mesa的管理者希望填补人员缺口,并提升教师士气和留任率。初步研究表明这一冒险可能会取得成效。

P5 "Teachers are doing fantastic things, but it's very rare a teacher walks into another room to see what's happening," said Andi Fourlis, superintendent of Mesa Public Schools. "Our profession is so slow to advance because we are working in isolation."

Mesa公立学校学区总监Andi Fourlis说:"教师们正在做非常出色的事情,但教师走进另一间教室看看正在发生什么的情况非常罕见。我们的职业进步如此缓慢,因为我们是在孤立地工作。"

P6 Of course, overhauling teaching approaches can't fix all the frustrations teachers have, such as low pay, but early results from Mesa show team teaching may be helping to reverse low morale. In a survey of hundreds of the district's teachers, researchers found those who worked on teams reported greater job satisfaction, more frequent collaborations with colleagues, and more positive interactions with students.

当然,彻底改革教学方法无法解决教师面临的所有挫折,比如低工资,但来自Mesa的早期结果显示,团队教学可能有助于扭转士气低落的局面。在对该学区数百名教师的调查中,研究人员发现,在团队中工作的教师报告了更高的工作满意度、与同事更频繁的合作以及与学生更积极的互动。

P7 Another benefit of teams, teachers say, is that they can help each other improve their instruction. During one planning session, English teacher Jeff Hall shared a performance appraisal with a science teacher: Her recent lecture on something she called "the central dogma of biology" had bewildered him and their other teammates.

教师们表示,团队的另一个好处是它们可以互相帮助改进教学。在一次计划会议上,英语教师Jeff Hall与一位科学教师分享了一次教学评价:她最近关于她所称的"生物学中心法则"的讲座让他和其他团队成员感到困惑。

P8 "If the science is too confusing for me, can you imagine the frustration you feel as kids?" Hall said. But the science teacher, he said, wouldn't have known about the confusion on her own.

Hall说:"如果这门科学对我来说都太令人困惑,你能想象孩子们感受到的挫折吗?"但他说,如果没有团队,那位科学教师自己不会知道这种困惑。

P9 The model is not for everyone. Some teachers approached about volunteering for a team have said they prefer to work alone. Team teaching can also be a scheduling nightmare, especially at schools like Westwood where only some staff work in teams. There are also thorny questions like how to evaluate four teachers on the performance of 135 students. But for the time being, it seems to be working.

这种模式并不适合所有人。一些被邀请加入团队的教师表示他们更愿意独自工作。团队教学也可能是一场排课噩梦,尤其是在像Westwood这样只有部分教职员工在团队中工作的学校。还有一些棘手的问题,比如

如何根据135名学生的表现来评估四名教师。但就目前而言,它似乎正在发挥作用。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn about team teaching from the passage?

- A) It is generally conducted in classrooms without walls.
- B) It allows students to choose teachers they favor most.
- C) It prioritizes peer work over classroom instruction.
- D) It is closely coordinated despite seeming confusion.

从文章中我们对团队教学了解到什么?

- A) 它通常在没有墙壁的教室中进行。 B) 它允许学生选择他们最喜欢的教师。
- C) 它优先考虑同伴学习而非课堂教学。 D) 尽管看似混乱,但它是密切协调的。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn about team teaching from the passage? 不含 infer/imply/main idea, 问的是对 team teaching 的客观描述, 属概括式细节。

【拆句】 What do we learn about team teaching from the passage? 主干为 What...do we learn, about team teaching 修饰 learn 的对象, from the passage 是来源状语, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 What looks at times like chaos is in fact a carefully orchestrated plan: Each morning, the Westwood teams meet to hammer out a personalized program for every student the team will focus on that day.

看上去时不时像一团乱麻的场面, 实际上是经过精心编排的方案: 每天清晨, Westwood 的团队会碰头, 为当天他们要重点关注的每个学生敲定一份个性化方案。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

classrooms without walls 把 dissolve the walls that separate their classes 的比喻当成物理上没有墙的教室, 完全曲解原意。

B) **无中生有**

文中从未提及让学生选择喜爱的教师; The teachers share large groups of students 强调教师轮换而非学生选师。

C) **偷换概念**

原文 rotate between group instruction, one-on-one interventions, small study groups 把团体讲授与小组活动并列, 并未说同伴协作优先于课堂讲授。

D) **✓ 正确**

What looks at times like chaos is in fact a carefully orchestrated plan ↔

It is closely coordinated despite seeming confusion

预判要求的看似混乱/实则编排两层语义, It is closely coordinated despite seeming confusion 两层都覆盖, 结构对应整齐。

52. What does initial research suggest regarding Westwood's innovative teaching model?

- A) It could help raise teachers' pay.
- B) It could turn out to be a success.
- C) It could cut down overall costs.
- D) It could end up like a gamble.

关于**Westwood**的创新教学模式,初步研究表明了什么?

- A) 它可能有助于提高教师薪酬。
- B) 它可能会取得成功。
- C) 它可能会降低总体成本。
- D) 它可能最终像一场赌博。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does initial research suggest 直接索取研究的结论, 属客观事实复述。

【拆句】 What does initial research suggest regarding Westwood's innovative teaching model? 主干是 What does initial research suggest, regarding... 引导对象状语, 等同 about, 结构清楚。

【定位】 By giving teachers more opportunity to collaborate, Mesa's administrators hoped to fill staffing gaps and boost teacher morale and retention. Initial research suggests the gamble could pay off.

通过让教师有更多协作机会, Mesa 的管理层希望补齐师资缺口、提升教师士气与留任率。初步研究显示这场赌博可能会奏效。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

overhauling teaching approaches can't fix all the frustrations teachers have, such as low pay 明确指出教学模式改革解决不了低薪问题, 故团队教学不能 raise teachers' pay。

B) ✓ 正确

Initial research suggests the gamble could pay off ↔ **It could turn out to be a success**

预判要求 团队教学可能成功, It could turn out to be a success 与定位句语义、情态强度完全对齐。

C) 无中生有

全文未提及团队教学能降低总体成本; P4 谈的是士气、留任率与师资缺口, 不是成本。

D) 偷换概念

原文 the gamble could pay off 中 gamble 仅是对 the model 的比喻指代, 意为 这场赌博能赢; end up like a gamble 把赌博当成最终结果, 等于说一切像赌博一样不确定, 与原文积极语义相反。

53. What did superintendent Andi Furlis say about the teaching profession?

- A) Morale cannot be boosted until teaching models are overhauled.
- B) Teachers are simply too busy to visit classes of their colleagues.
- C) Progress is slow due to lack of collaboration among teachers.
- D) Teachers often do fantastic things without being noticed.

督学Andi Furlis对教师职业有何看法？

- A) 除非教学模式得到彻底改革,否则士气无法提升。 B) 教师们实在太忙,无法去听同事的课。
- C) 由于教师之间缺乏协作,进展缓慢。 D) 教师们经常做出了了不起的事情却无人注意。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What did superintendent Andi Furlis say 直接索取人物原话观点, 属观点细节。

【拆句】 What did superintendent Andi Furlis say about the teaching profession? 主干 What did Andi Furlis say, superintendent 同位语解释身份, about the teaching profession 限定话题, 结构无陷阱。

【定位】 "Teachers are doing fantastic things, but it's very rare a teacher walks into another room to see what's happening," said Andi Furlis, superintendent of Mesa Public Schools. "Our profession is so slow to advance because we are working in isolation."

Mesa 公立学校负责人 Andi Furlis 说: 教师们正在做着了不起的事情, 但教师走进另一间教室看看发生什么的情况非常少见。我们这个行业进步如此缓慢, 是因为我们在孤立地工作。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文未提出 士气提升必须先 overhaul 教学模式 这一条件关系; P5 谈的是进步缓慢的原因, 不是 morale 的前提条件。

B) 偷换概念

原文是 it's very rare a teacher walks into another room, 即极少发生, 并未给出 too busy 这一原因; 选项擅自补充忙作为原因。

C) ✓ 正确

Our profession is so slow to advance because we are working in isolation ↔

Progress is slow due to lack of collaboration among teachers

C 完整保留 进步慢←孤立工作 的因果方向, 且情态/极性与原文一致。

D) 偷换概念

原文 Teachers are doing fantastic things, but it's very rare a teacher walks into another room 的重点是 同行看不见, 而非 不被注意; 选项把同行无法观摩偷换为更宽泛的不被注意。

54. What does the author want to show by citing English teacher Jeff Hall's experience?
- A) English teachers and science teachers are complementary in performing their tasks.
 - B) A teacher of arts and letters is completely puzzled by what a science teacher teaches.
 - C) The new teaching model helps inform the teacher how their instruction is received.
 - D) Science teachers will hardly know the confusion they create without a performance appraisal.

作者引用英语教师Jeff Hall的经历想要说明什么？

- A) 英语教师和科学教师在完成各自任务时是互补的。
- B) 文科教师完全困惑于理科教师所教的内容。
- C) 新的教学模式有助于让教师了解他们的教学是如何被接受的。
- D) 如果没有绩效评估,科学教师很难知道他们造成的困惑。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 What does the author want to show by citing English teacher Jeff Hall's experience?
显式问作者用 Hall 的经历想说明什么，是典型例证目的题。

【拆句】 What does the author want to show by citing English teacher Jeff Hall's experience?
主干 What does the author want to show, by citing... 现在分词作方式状语，
experience 是 citing 的逻辑宾语，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 "If the science is too confusing for me, can you imagine the frustration you feel as kids?" Hall said. But the science teacher, he said, wouldn't have known about the confusion on her own.
Hall 说：如果这门科学对我都太难懂，你能想象孩子们会有多挫败吗？但他说，那位科学教师自己是不会知道这种困惑的。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文未谈英语老师与科学老师 互补；P7 谈的是 Hall 反馈听课感受，并非两人分工互补。

B) 以偏概全

原文只是 Hall 一人对一次讲座的反馈 Her recent lecture...had bewildered him and their other teammates，选项扩大为 a teacher of arts and letters is completely puzzled，并丢弃了 例证目的，停留在 例子叙述。

C) ✓ 正确

the science teacher, he said, wouldn't have known about the confusion on her own ↔

helps inform the teacher how their instruction is received

English teacher Jeff Hall shared a performance appraisal with a science teacher ↔

The new teaching model

预判要求 团队让授课者得知讲授效果，C 项以 helps inform / how their instruction is received 完整对应。

D) 偷换概念

原文 Jeff Hall shared a performance appraisal 指 同伴反馈，并非 正式绩效考评 (performance appraisal) 作为评估制度；选项把它当成 没有正式考评就不知 这一条件，方向亦不对——原文重点在 团队让她知道，不是 没有正式考评她就不知道。

55. What does the author think is one of the difficult problems in implementing the new teaching model?

- A) What to do with teachers working alone.
- B) What to include in teaching schedules.
- C) How to recruit volunteers for a team.
- D) How to assess each teacher's performance.

作者认为实施新教学模式的难题之一是什么？

- A) 如何处理单独工作的教师。
- B) 教学计划中应包含哪些内容。
- C) 如何为团队招募志愿者。
- D) 如何评估每位教师的表现。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think is one of the difficult problems 索取作者列举的困难之一，属细节列举。

【拆句】 What does the author think is one of the difficult problems in implementing the new teaching model? 主干 What is one of the difficult problems; the author think 是插入语; in implementing... 介词短语作后置定语，限定 problems 的范围。

【定位】 There are also thorny questions like how to evaluate four teachers on the performance of 135 students.

还有一些棘手的问题，比如如何依据 135 名学生的成绩去评估四位教师。

【选项】 A) **答非所问**

原文 Some teachers approached about volunteering for a team have said they prefer to work alone 只是说有人不愿参加，并未说要 拿独立工作者怎么办 这一难题；选项把现象包装成处理难题。

B) **偷换概念**

原文 Team teaching can also be a scheduling nightmare 把 排课 描述为 难题，并非问 在课表里加什么内容；选项把 排课难 偷换为 加什么内容。

C) **无中生有**

原文未把 招募志愿者 列为难题；Some teachers...prefer to work alone 是结果性描述，并未涉及 怎么招募。

D) **✓ 正确**

how to evaluate four teachers on the performance of 135 students ↔

How to assess each teacher's performance

原文 thorny questions 后 like 引出例子 evaluate four teachers, D 项保留了 evaluate→assess 的核心语义，是列举项之一的标准改写。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Working with professors at Arizona State University's teachers college, they piloted a classroom model known as team teaching, which allows teachers to dissolve the walls that separate their classes across physical or grade divides.

第2段，第2句

本句的结构极具典型性:非限制性定语从句补充说明名词、限制性定语从句限定名词范围、现在分词短语作句首状语、过去分词短语作后置定语、复合宾语结构,这些都是四六级和考研阅读真题中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以大量复用到其他真题句子,代表性很强。

What looks at times like chaos is in fact a carefully orchestrated plan: Each morning, the Westwood teams meet to hammer out a personalized program for every student the team will focus on that day.

第3段，第2句

覆盖主语从句、限制性定语从句、目的状语、时间状语等多种成分,且包含省略关系代词的定语从句这一易错点,适合练习从句识别和成分划分

"Teachers are doing fantastic things, but it's very rare a teacher walks into another room to see what's happening," said Andi Furlis, superintendent of Mesa Public Schools.

第5段，第1句

引述结构(直接引语 + 引述动词倒装)、形式主语 it 搭配主语从句、并列句通过 but 转折、不定式作目的状语、what 引导宾语从句,均为四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。该句综合展示多个典型结构的组合用法,代表性强,掌握后可广泛迁移。

Of course, overhauling teaching approaches can't fix all the frustrations teachers have, such as low pay, but early results from Mesa show team teaching may be helping to reverse low morale.

第6段，第1句

并列复合句加从句嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。but 连接的转折并列、定语从句修饰宾语、宾语从句作动词宾语、情态动词表推测、动名词短语作主语,都是典型考点结构。句子长度和复杂度与真题长难句接近,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。结构代表性强。

During one planning session, English teacher Jeff Hall shared a performance appraisal with a science teacher: Her recent lecture on something she called "the central dogma of biology" had bewildered him and their other teammates.

第7段，第2句

本句成分丰富，涵盖时间状语、主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语、同位语、定语等多种成分，且同位语从句由冒号引出这一形式在考试中常见但容易被忽略。定语从句省略关系代词的现象也是一个值得练习的易错点。句子结构完整，适合作为划分成分和理解复杂句型的练习材料，对提高学生识别成分和处理嵌套结构的能力有较高价值。

It allows students to choose teachers they favor most.

第51题，B

“主句 + 不定式补足 + 名词后置定语”是英语阅读里非常常见的组合。掌握这类结构后，迁移到很多说明类和议论文句子都很有帮助。

It could turn out to be a success.

第52题，B

情态动词加动词短语再接不定式补足语的结构（“could turn out to be”）在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，属于表达推测或可能性的典型句式，学习者掌握后可迁移到类似的 “may prove to be”、“might seem to be” 等表达。

Morale cannot be boosted until teaching models are overhauled.

第53题，A

主句加时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现，且“until”从句用一般现在时表将来、情态动词加被动语态都是常考点。句式简洁但包含典型语法现象，迁移价值较高。

Teachers are simply too busy to visit classes of their colleagues.

第53题，B

“too...to...” 结构在考试中较为常见，但简单句本身代表性一般，不如复合句或含有多重修饰的复杂简单句在真题中更典型。该句可作为 “too...to...” 结构的基础示例，迁移价值中等。

Progress is slow due to lack of collaboration among teachers.

第53题, C

主系表结构加原因状语是常见句式, 在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现, 具有一定代表性。但本句过于简单, 缺少从句或复杂修饰, 无法代表考试中常见的复杂句式, 典型性中等偏下。

Teachers often do fantastic things without being noticed.

第53题, D

本句是标准的 "主语 + 状语 + 谓语 + 定语 + 宾语 + 状语" 结构, 体现了英语句子中状语和定语修饰的常见位置, 具有一定代表性, 但作为考试真题句式不够复杂, 典型性中等。

Science teachers will hardly know the confusion they create without a performance appraisal.

第54题, D

本句体现了限制性定语从句修饰宾语、且关系代词省略的常见结构, 这在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。条件状语 "without ..." 表达方式也很典型。主句采用一般将来时陈述未来情况, 是标准的书面表达句式, 具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现, 又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词 (在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8)。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频, 点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

teaching A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本篇7次 · 真题 27 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇4次 · 真题 98 句

confusion B2

n. 困惑

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次 · 真题 84 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

collaboration B2

n. 合作

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 363 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 200 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 176 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本篇1次·真题 35 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇1次·真题 32 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 30 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 28 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本篇1次·真题 28 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 25 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

prioritize B2

v. 优先处理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇1次·真题 17 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 15 句

inform

B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

biology

B1

n. 生物学

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

coordinate

B2

v. 协调

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

isolation

B2

n. 隔离

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

collaborate

B2

v. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

turnover

B2

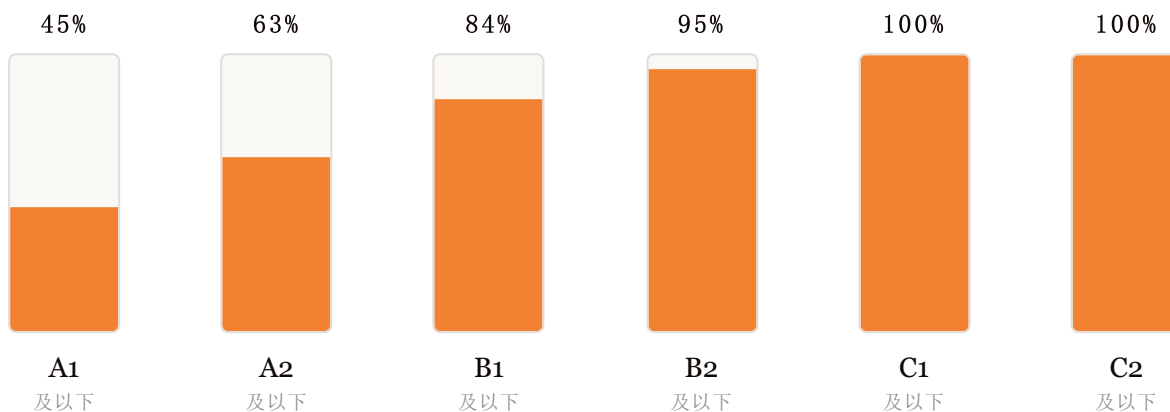
n. 营业额

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 238 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **238** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 11 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 238 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

238

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

英语六级 2024年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2024年12月第2套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2024年12月·第3套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国航天成就发展史介绍 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2024年12月·第3套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第3套(2024-12) • 英语六级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

遨游太空历来是中华民族的梦想。2003年,神舟五号飞船发射成功,杨利伟成为第一个飞入太空的中国宇航员。2008年,神舟七号升空,翟志刚成为中国历史上首位进行太空行走的宇航员。近年来,中国航天进入创新发展"快车道",太空基础设施建设稳步推进,中国空间站于2022年全面建成。中国航天事业的迅速发展在中华民族的历史上写下了辉煌一页,也为人类文明进步做出了巨大贡献。未来,中国探索太空的脚步将迈得更稳、更远。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

Exploring space has always been a dream of the Chinese nation. In 2003, Shenzhou-5 was successfully launched, and Yang Liwei became the first Chinese astronaut to fly into space. In 2008, Shenzhou-7 was launched, and Zhai Zhigang became the first astronaut to conduct a spacewalk in China's history. In recent years, China's space industry has entered a fast track of innovation-driven development, space infrastructure has advanced steadily, and China's space station was fully completed in 2022. The rapid development of China's space industry has written a glorious chapter in the history of the Chinese nation and made a great contribution to the progress of human civilization. In the future, China will take steadier and further steps in its exploration of space.

【衔接】第2、3句之间补时间顺承

第2句 In 2003 与第3句 In 2008 都以年份开头，本身已构成清晰的时间顺承，读起来自然连贯，无需额外补连接词；只要保证两句句式平行（都是 In + 年份, 飞船 was launched, and 某人 became...），整篇叙事节奏就立住了。

第4句前补承接显近况转折

第3句讲 2008 年，第4句 近年来 跳到近况，时间发生跨越。译文用 In recent years 开头已自然承接；若想让“梦想—早期突破—近年加速”的递进更明显，可在 In recent years 后顺势叙述，无须额外关联词，时间状语本身就是最好的衔接。

第5句用 development 回指上文成就

第5句 中国航天事业的迅速发展 是对前面 2003、2008、近年三段成就的总括。译文用 The rapid development of China's space industry 作主语，自然把上文具体的事件收束成一个抽象总结，起到承上启下的衔接作用，不必再加 In short 之类的词。

末句用 In the future 收束全篇

第6句 未来 译成 In the future 置于句首，与开篇 has always been a dream 的“梦想”遥相呼应，把全篇从“过去—现在”自然引向“未来”，形成首尾呼应的完整结构，是一个有力的收尾。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】中国航天成就发展史介绍

全段是一篇典型的六级“中国成就介绍”，按时间线铺陈中国载人航天与空间站的标志性事件。开篇遨游太空历来是中华民族的梦想 先点明这是一个由来已久的梦想，随后用 2003年、2008年、近年来、未来 一路把过去成就讲到将来展望。语体是客观、略带自豪色彩的事实陈述，用词宜正式、平实，不要口语化。

【时态】一般过去时

全篇骨干是已经发生的航天成就史，多数句子叙述确切年份里完成的事件，如 2003年,神舟五号飞船发射成功 与 2008年,神舟七号升空，这些都一般过去时。故定一般过去时为基调；仅在三处偏离：首句 遨游太空历来是中华民族的梦想 讲恒常事实用一般现在时，中国空间站于2022年全面建成 这种“已完成并持续到现在”可用现在完成时，末句 未来,中国探索太空的脚步将迈得更稳、更远 展望未来用一般将来时。

【译法】 神舟五号 / 神舟七号

神舟五号 与 神舟七号 是飞船的专名，约定俗成的官方译法为音译加序数：Shenzhou-5 与 Shenzhou-7（也可写 Shenzhou V / VII）。取法依据是音译专名 + 阿拉伯序号，全篇统一用连字符式 Shenzhou-5、Shenzhou-7。

杨利伟

人名 杨利伟 用汉语拼音音译 Yang Liwei，姓在前、名在后、首字母大写。这是中国人名约定俗成的拼音译法。

翟志刚

人名 翟志刚 同样用汉语拼音 Zhai Zhigang，姓 Zhai 在前。注意 Zhi、gang 拼写不要写错。

中国空间站

中国空间站 意译为 China's space station（或 the Chinese space station）。这是普通名词性的设施名，意译即可，不必音译；全篇统一用 China's space station。

中华民族

中华民族 译为 the Chinese nation，指作为整体的中华民族；不要误译成 Chinese people（人民）或 nationality（国籍）。全篇统一用 the Chinese nation。

1. 遨游太空历来是中华民族的梦想。

【主干】 梦想是主语、太空遨游是表语核心（主语策略：原句主语）

中文里 遨游太空历来是中华民族的梦想 的核心是".....是.....的梦想"这一判断句。可把"遨游太空"提为主语（动名词 Travelling/Exploring space），"是中华民族的梦想"作系表：Exploring space has always been a dream of the Chinese nation。主谓宾即 Exploring space (主) — has been (系) — a dream (表)。

【降级】 历来用 always 状语处理

本句结构简单，主干之外只有 历来 这个时间副词，降级成状语 always，放在 has 与 been 之间：has always been。"中华民族的"作定语，用 of the Chinese nation 后置修饰 dream，不必前置成 the Chinese nation's。

【语法】 时态

此句讲"历来、一直如此"的恒常状态，是少数偏离过去时基调的句子，宜用现在完成时 has always been，强调从过去延续至今的持续状态。

主谓一致

主语是动名词短语 Exploring space，视作单数第三人称，助动词用 has 而非 have。

冠词

"一个梦想"是泛指可数单数，用不定冠词 a dream；the Chinese nation 是特指整体，用定冠词 the。

【译文】 Exploring space has always been a dream of the Chinese nation.

2. 2003年,神舟五号飞船发射成功,杨利伟成为第一个飞入太空的中国宇航员。

【主干】 拆成两个主干分别立 (主语策略: 原句主语)

神舟五号飞船发射成功,杨利伟成为第一个飞入太空的中国宇航员 含两件事, 可立两个主干。第一件"飞船发射成功"可用被动 Shenzhou-5 was successfully launched (飞船是被发射的); 第二件"杨利伟成为.....宇航员"用 Yang Liwei became... 主系表式。两个主干用逗号 + and 或分号连接。

【降级】 时间状语前置加后置定语

2003年 降级成时间状语 In 2003 置于句首。第一个飞入太空的中国宇航员 里"飞入太空的"是修饰"宇航员"的成分, 降级成后置定语: the first Chinese astronaut to fly into space (用不定式 to fly 作后置定语) 。"发射成功"的"成功"降级成副词 successfully。

【语法】 时态

2003 年是确切的过去时间点, 回指全篇基调用一般过去时: was launched、became。

语态

"飞船发射成功"中飞船是被发射的对象, 英文用被动 was launched 更自然; 汉语常省略被动标记, 译时要主动补上被动。

单复数与冠词

"第一个.....宇航员"特指唯一——人, 用 the first Chinese astronaut, 单数加定冠词 the。

搭配

"飞入太空"用 fly into space; "成为.....宇航员"用 became the first... astronaut, become 后接名词作表语。

【译文】 In 2003, Shenzhou-5 was successfully launched, and Yang Liwei became the first Chinese astronaut to fly into space.

3. 2008年,神舟七号升空,翟志刚成为中国历史上首位进行太空行走的宇航员。

【主干】 与第2句同构的双主干 (主语策略: 原句主语)

结构与上一句平行: 神舟七号升空 立一个主干 Shenzhou-7 was launched (或 lifted off) ; 翟志刚成为中国历史上首位进行太空行走的宇航员 立第二个主干 Zhai Zhigang became the first astronaut...。两主干并列。

【降级】 进行太空行走作后置定语

2008年 降级为句首状语 In 2008。首位进行太空行走的宇航员 中"进行太空行走的"修饰"宇航员", 降级成后置定语: the first astronaut to conduct a spacewalk (或 to carry out a spacewalk) 。中国历史上 降级成状语 in China's history, 置于句末。

【语法】时态

2008 年是过去时间点，回指基调用一般过去时：was launched、became、conducted（若用定语从句）。

语态

"升空"指飞船被发射升空，可用被动 was launched；若用 lifted off（升空，不及物）则主动即可——二者择一，注意 lift off 是不及物短语动词不可加被动。

单复数与冠词

"首位.....宇航员"特指唯一，the first astronaut 单数加 the；"一次太空行走"用 a spacewalk，泛指一次可数。

搭配

"进行太空行走"用 conduct/carry out a spacewalk；spacewalk 是约定俗成的术语，比直译 walk in space 更地道。

【译文】 In 2008, Shenzhou-7 was launched, and Zhai Zhigang became the first astronaut to conduct a spacewalk in China's history.

4. 近年来,中国航天进入创新发展"快车道",太空基础设施建设稳步推进,中国空间站于2022年全面建成。

【主干】三件事三个主干并列（主语策略：原句主语）

本句含三件事：中国航天进入创新发展"快车道"（China's space industry entered a fast track of innovation-driven development）、太空基础设施建设稳步推进（space infrastructure construction advanced steadily）、中国空间站于2022年全面建成（China's space station was fully completed in 2022）。每件事各立一套主谓，用分号或逗号 + and 并列。

【降级】末段建成事件用被动收尾

近年来 降级为句首状语 In recent years。前两件事用主动并列；第三件 中国空间站于2022年全面建成 中空间站是被建成的，用被动 was fully completed，于2022年 作时间状语 in 2022 后置。"创新发展"作定语修饰"快车道"，用 a fast track of innovation-driven development。

【语法】时态

"近年来"加确切的"2022年"，叙述近期已完成的进展，回指基调用一般过去时：entered、advanced、was completed。"近年来"若想强调延续到现在也可用现在完成时 has entered，但全句宜统一，建议跟基调用过去时。

语态

"空间站全面建成"中空间站是被建成的对象，用被动 was fully completed；汉语省略了"被"，译时补出。

单复数与冠词

a fast track 泛指一条快车道，用不定冠词 a；China's space station 用所有格特指中国的那座，不再加 the。

用词

"快车道"是比喻，译 fast track 即可，引号在英文中可省；"稳步推进"用 advanced steadily 或 progressed steadily；"全面建成"用 fully completed。

【译文】 In recent years, China's space industry has entered a fast track of innovation-driven development, space infrastructure has advanced steadily, and China's space station was fully completed in 2022.

5. 中国航天事业的迅速发展在中华民族的历史上写下了辉煌一页,也为人类文明进步做出了巨大贡献。

【主干】 迅速发展作主语带两个谓语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语是 中国航天事业的迅速发展 (The rapid development of China's space industry)。它带两个并列谓语: 写下了辉煌一页 (has written a glorious chapter) 和 也为人类文明进步做出了巨大贡献 (and made a great contribution)。主干为 The rapid development (主) — has written... and made... (并列谓语)。

【降级】 处所与目的降为介词短语

在中华民族的历史上 降级成介词短语 in the history of the Chinese nation 作状语; 为人类文明进步 降级成介词短语 to the progress of human civilization 作 contribution 的搭配补足 (make a contribution to...)。两个修饰都用介词短语后挂, 主干保持清爽。

【语法】 时态

"写下了""做出了"是已完成且影响延续至今的成就, 用现在完成时 has written、(has) made 最贴切; 也可跟基调用一般过去时 wrote、made, 二者择一并前后一致。

搭配

"做出贡献"是固定搭配 make a contribution to sth, 介词必须用 to; "写下辉煌一页"用 write a glorious chapter/page 的比喻表达。

主谓一致

主语核心是 development (单数), 谓语用 has; 后一个并列谓语 made 与 has written 共用助动词 has, 写成 has written... and made...。

单复数与冠词

a glorious chapter 泛指辉煌的一页用 a; human civilization 抽象不可数, 前面不加冠词。

【译文】 The rapid development of China's space industry has written a glorious chapter in the history of the Chinese nation and made a great contribution to the progress of human civilization.

6. 未来,中国探索太空的脚步将迈得更稳、更远。

【主干】 中国作主语谓语用将来时 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文字面主语是"脚步", 但直译 China's steps... 偏生硬。可把 中国 提为主语: China will take steadier and further steps in space exploration (中国将迈出更稳更远的步伐)。主干为 China (主) — will take (谓) — steps (宾)。

【降级】 更稳更远降为形容词比较级

未来 降级成句首状语 In the future。更稳、更远 是修饰"迈步"的程度, 降级成形容词比较级 steadier and further 作 steps 的前置定语 (take steadier and further steps)。探索太空的 用介词短语 in space exploration 后置说明领域。

【语法】时态

"未来.....将....."明确是对将来的展望，这是偏离基调的一句，用一般将来时 will take。

比较级

"更稳"steady→steadier，"更远"far→further/farther，都要用比较级形式，不能用原级 steady、far。

单复数与搭配

take steps 中 steps 习惯用复数；"探索太空"用 space exploration（不可数抽象名词，不加冠词）或 the exploration of space。

【译文】 In the future, China will take steadier and further steps in its exploration of space.

英语六级 2024年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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